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MR. GOMPERS READS LABOR WAR AIMS TO ALLIED CONFERENCE

War Against Germans So Long
as They Obey Militarist Gov-
ernment Proposed — Russian
Socialists' Plea for Help

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. LONDON, England (Wednesday).—The Inter-Allied Labor and Socialist Conference having eventually accepted the Credentials Committee's recommendations regarding the voting, namely to proceed by general agreement and then to refer the matter back to the committee should the necessary arise, Sidney Webb reported that the Committee on Procedure had pronounced in favor of the chairman representing a different country each day, with two vice-chairmen representing other countries. The report, which allotted Wednesday's chairmanship to America, and Thursday's to France was accepted. The Commissions on War Aims and the International Situation and the Drafting Commission, having been appointed, the conference resolved to devote Wednesday to the American delegation's statement and to the submission of resolutions to the commissions appointed, and was about to adjourn when Mr. Huysmans, the Belgian Socialist, revived an earlier and heated discussion by protesting against the decision regarding the Russian delegates, and calling attention to the fact that representatives from Rumania and Transylvania had arrived, and desired admittance. The Russians, who were struggling at the center of things for the very cause the conference had at heart, were originally invited as regular delegates, he insisted, and they should not be placed in a position of estrangement from the Allies because the Bolsheviks had dissolved the Constituent Assembly.

Mr. Huysmans, having concluded with a plea for reconsideration, Mr. Sexton, who had sat on the Credentials Committee, rose to deprecate the proposal, and in doing so, revealed for the first time that there had been a grave difference of opinion on the subject in the committee itself. He would welcome the presence of the Russian Social Revolutionaries, he said, but since Russia was now under Bolshevik Government and that the government had declared war on Great Britain, the Russian delegates, though opposed to the Bolsheviks, could be admitted only in a consultative capacity. Otherwise the German delegates also would have to be admitted, and to that, the American delegate at least was opposed.

Mr. Longuet, the French Socialist, supported Mr. Sexton, though for quite different reasons as he said. He could not see, he declared, why the Russian representatives were excluded, and he announced that there are French Socialists and trade unionists who consider that it is the capitalist governments of England and France that have declared war on Russia, and not vice versa.

Mr. Henderson, on rising, reverted to Mr. Huysmans' argument, and reminded Mr. Sexton that the position now did not differ from that of three weeks ago, when the Russians were invited as regular delegates, who had attended the February conference. He therefore regretted the decision, which he considered tantamount to a declaration that Russia was no longer an ally, and had as things were in Russia, he hoped that the conference would not say what the allied governments had not yet said, namely, that Russia had ceased to be one of the Allies.

Until that was declared, he maintained, Russian delegates should be given the same rights as others, and in view of their sufferings and difficulties, should be encouraged rather than discouraged.

Mr. Vandervelde agreed and pointed out that the tradition of the International had always been to take account of peoples, not of governments, and thus it had received the Finns (Continued on page five, column one)

FOURTH WAR LOAN PLANNED IN FRANCE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. PARIS, France (Wednesday).—The Minister of Finance, M. Klotz, has introduced a bill in the Chamber of Deputies, providing for the issue of the Fourth National Defense Loan. French holders of Russian State or State-guaranteed securities will be entitled to utilize them, in part payment of subscriptions.

BAPTIST EXAMINER AGAINST FUND DRIVE

Church Paper Editorial Declares
Proposed Campaign Is "Tak-
ing Advantage of Patriotism to
Strike at Religious Conviction"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau. NEW YORK, N. Y.—"Taking advantage of our patriotism to strike a blow at our religious convictions," is the manner in which the Baptist Watchman-Examiner speaks of the national war chest, adding that the paper does not propose to keep silent about it.

"It is a matter of great regret to us," says the editorial, "that the several soldier welfare movements such as the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, and the Knights of Columbus are to unite their appeal for the country's support in their great autumn drive. Apparently this is done at the request of the President, but doubtless he felt the pulse of the leaders of the several movements before he made the request. Indeed, several weeks ago the Knights of Columbus assembled in convention in New York, by vote agreed that the united campaign would be acceptable to them. We suppose that even Mr. Mott must have had a hint that something was impending. After all, the President's request probably followed the agreement rather than produced the agreement.

"It goes without saying that our Baptist people want to help every good cause. But suppose Baptist church houses in which Baptist preachers ministered were in all the camps—how much would our Roman Catholic friends contribute toward their support? Not a dime, but they would send out a protest that would be heard all over the land, and we would not blame them. They could not conscientiously give to the support of Baptist church houses in the camps, nor can Baptists conscientiously give toward the support of Roman Catholic church houses in the camps. By this great unionizing agreement, Baptists are placed in a quandary. As always, we shall give and give generously and give sacrificially, but most of us will definitely designate our gifts. This will not affect the outcome, for the proportions will obtain in the end, according to the percentage basis agreed upon, but we refuse, positively refuse, to allow any man or any group of men to strike a blow at our religious convictions by taking advantage of our patriotism."

DR. SOLF'S IMPORTANT MISSION TO BULGARIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday).—Dr. Solf, German Minister of the Colonies, recently visited Sofia on the pretext of carrying relief funds. German newspapers now declare that he really was on a most important political mission on behalf of the Kaiser.

SIGNOR ORLANDO IN PARIS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. PARIS, France (Wednesday).—Signor Orlando, the Italian Premier, arrived in Paris on Tuesday and was met at the station by M. Clemenceau.

PROPAGANDA BY PACKERS CHARGED

United States Senate Committee
Seeks Influence Prompting the
Attack on Trade Commission
and Advertising Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau. WASHINGTON, D. C.—The accusation that the packers spent millions of dollars in advertising, in an attempt to influence the newspapers of the country in their favor, was made before the Agricultural Committee of the Senate on Monday by Senator Norris of Nebraska. The present hearings are being held in connection with the charges made by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States against the Federal Trade Commission, charges which many senators believe are the direct result of undue influence wielded by the packers over the policy of the chamber.

The accusation of Senator Norris was called forth by a statement of Rush C. Butler, whose committee prepared the attack on the Federal Trade Commission, and who declared that only one out of 100 clippings he took from newspapers had disapproved of the Chamber of Commerce report. It developed that Mr. Butler is a member of a law firm which acted as the attorneys of Cudahy & Co., from 1912 to 1915. The witness was, therefore, in a position to know how much money the packers spent in efforts to influence the press of the country in their favor. That they had spent a large amount of money Mr. Butler did not deny.

"Practically every newspaper in the country carries advertisements paid for by the packers," said Senator Norris. "These advertisements," he said, "offered nothing for sale, but merely called attention to the patriotism of the packing houses and their employees. What other purpose could they have than to influence editorial writers?"

"I do not think the packers would feel called upon to spend millions of dollars which they must take from the people if it were not for the propaganda of the Federal Trade Commission against them," answered Mr. Butler.

"Has the Chamber of Commerce any evidence upon which to contradict the charges of the commission against the packers?" asked Senator Norris. "None whatever," answered the witness, "but from my own personal knowledge I should judge that some of the charges are not justified." This is the important point. To date, no shred of evidence has been adduced to show that the charges of the Federal Trade Commission with respect to the packers were incorrect or exaggerated. The fight of the Chamber of Commerce is only incidentally a defense of the packers, the aim of the attack being to destroy the Federal Trade Commission, which is now, perhaps for the first time in its history, performing a useful service for the country. Mr. Butler told the committee on Wednesday that the commission ought to be done away with, at the very moment in which he had admitted that there was no evidence to controvert the charges it had made. Only the other day, this bureau was informed, on unimpeachable authority, that far from being exaggerated, the charges against the packers did not reveal the extent of the alleged conspiracy. It may well be that more information is forthcoming. In the meantime, the Federal Trade Commission itself is ominously silent.

PROCLAMATION ISSUED REGARDING BEER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau. WASHINGTON, D. C.—The proclamation of President Wilson, restricting the materials that may be used for beer in the interests of food conservation in the United States after Oct. 1, was given out on Wednesday. The proclamation recites that, under the act of Congress to provide for the national security and defense by encouraging the production, conserving the supply, and controlling the distribution of food products and fuel, approved by the President on Aug. 10, 1917, he determines that it is essential, in order to assure an adequate and continuous supply of food, to subordinate the national security and defense, and because of the increasing requirements of war industries for the full productive capacity of the country, the strain upon transportation to serve such industries and the shortage of labor caused by the necessity of increasing the armed forces of the United States, that the use of sugar, glucose, corn, rice or any other foods, fruits, food materials and feeds in the production of malt liquors including near beer, for beverage purposes, be prohibited.

And by this proclamation he gives public notice that on and after Oct. 1, 1918, no person shall use any sugar, glucose, corn, rice or any other foods, fruits, food materials or feeds, except malt now already made, and hops, in the production of malt liquors, including near beer, for beverage purposes, whether or not such malt liquors contain alcohol, and on and after Dec. 1, 1918, no person shall use any sugar, glucose, corn, rice or any other foods, fruits, food materials or feeds, including malt, in the production of malt liquors, including near beer, for beverage purposes, whether or not such malt liquors contain alcohol.

BELGIUM SAID TO REJECT PEACE OFFER

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. PARIS, France (Wednesday).—Le Petit Parisien states it is informed that Belgium, after consulting her allies, has decided to totally and entirely refuse Germany's proposal for a separate peace.

PIETER TROELSTRA MAKES PEACE MOVE

Dutch Socialist Says He Has
Conferred With German Herr
Ebert and Sees "Broad
Basis" for Peace Negotiations

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday).—Mr. Troelstra, the Dutch Socialist, announces that he conferred on Friday with Herr Ebert, the president of the German Socialist Majority executive, who stated that his party has adopted the neutral Stockholm memorandum except as regards the Belgian and Alsace-Lorraine questions. Regarding Belgium, he said, it differed from the neutral memorandum only on the compensation question, on which, however, an attempt must be made to reach a compromise by verbal discussion. Regarding Alsace-Lorraine, the party must maintain its standpoint and, of course, was ready further to explain its reasons therefor at a conference. Mr. Troelstra concludes by expressing the view that a broad basis has been laid for Socialist peace negotiations.

Troelstra's Pro-Germanism
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau. LONDON, England.—In a letter to The Times, John C. Van Der Veer, London editor of the Amsterdam Telegraaf, insists strongly upon the pro-Germanism of P. J. Troelstra, the Dutch Socialist.

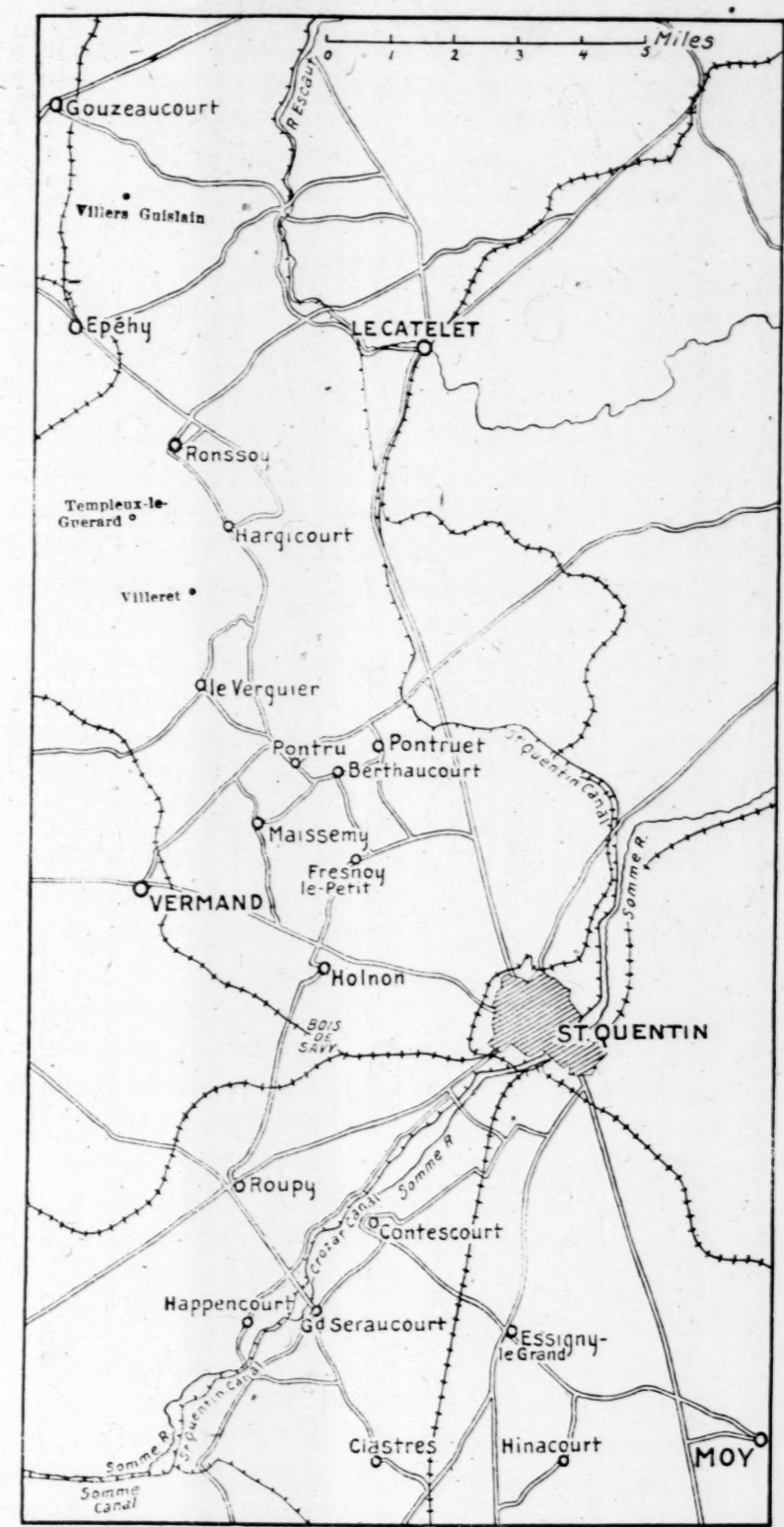
"Since it has been denied here," he writes, "that Mr. P. J. Troelstra, the parliamentary leader of the Dutch Socialist Democratic Labor Party, is pro-German, the following must be found convincing: Mr. W. H. Vliegen, alderman of Amsterdam, Socialist member of the executive committee of the Social Democratic Labor Party, writing in the Socialist Gids (Guide) on the outcome of the recent general election in Holland, and referring to the disappointing results of his party's candidates at Amsterdam, ascribed the latter to the 'pro-Germanism of Troelstra, who headed our list of candidates.' As I lack the time to circulate this letter, may I ask the British press all over the country to give Mr. Vliegen's authoritative statement the widest possible publication."

Mr. Troelstra has been identified for some considerable time past with German peace moves, ostensibly emanating from neutral Socialist sources. Last June, it will be remembered, he purposed attending the British Labor Party conference in London, but at the last moment the British Government refused to allow him to land. Mr. Troelstra had made no secret of the fact that he would convey to the conference the views of the German Socialists, and it was authoritatively stated, a few days before he had planned to leave Holland for London, that he had had a conference with Philip Scheidemann, the leader of the German Socialist Party at Leuwarden, and that he was prepared to lay Herr Scheidemann's views before the conference.

Much surprise was expressed in Dutch circles at the British Labor Party's invitation to Mr. Troelstra. The Amsterdam Telegraaf denounced him in a leading article as a pro-German, declaring that British Socialists would have done better to invite Herr Scheidemann himself, in view of Mr. Troelstra's appearance of neutrality. At the same time Mons. August Monet, the well-known Belgian writer, criticized recent statements made by Mr. Troelstra regarding the Netherlands' attitude toward the war, remarking that the Belgians knew him for a convinced supporter of the invader of their country.

PRISONERS' CRIMES TRACED TO DRINK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its New York Bureau. OSSINING, N. Y.—That alcohol played a leading role as the cause of the commitment of 90 per cent of men to the Westchester County (N. Y.) penitentiary at East View, is the fact brought out in the annual report of V. Everit Macy, county commissioner of charities and corrections, just issued.



British advance on St. Quentin

Over a front of 16 miles between Gouzeaucourt and Holnon, Sir Douglas Haig has successfully attacked the German positions. His troops have captured the outer defenses of the Hindenburg line in wide sectors. They have taken possession of Fresnoy-le-Petit, Berthaucourt, Pontru, le Verguier, Villers-Gledin, as well as other strong points. At the same time the French forces have pressed the Germans back southwest of St. Quentin.

NEW AMBASSADOR TO GREAT BRITAIN

President Wilson Appoints John
W. Davis, Solicitor-General,
to Succeed Walter H. Page
at Embassy of St. James

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau. WASHINGTON, D. C.—In return for the distinguished lawyer whom Great Britain sent as Ambassador to this country, President Wilson has selected John William Davis, Solicitor-General, to represent the United States at the Court of St. James.

The announcement made on Wednesday was a surprise to the public, as Mr. Davis' name has not previously been one of those mentioned in connection with this responsible post. The appointment, however, met with general approval, for while Mr. Davis has had no diplomatic experience, he is credited with possessing the qualities which go far in attaining success in such a position. The United States has generally sent men without diplomatic training to be her ambassadors to Great Britain, and most of them have not only served well, but with distinction.

Mr. Davis is well known in Washington, professionally and socially, and the general opinion is that he will not fall below the standard set by former ambassadors. Probably his most important qualification is his legal ability, since the progress of the war and the questions that will come up at its close will call for legal training, experience and acumen. Mr. Davis has been connected with the Department of Justice as Solicitor-General since 1913, and in that capacity was in charge of important suits brought by the government against individuals and corporations alleged to be operating in violation of the laws of the United States. He handled these cases with great ability. Recently, because of conditions brought about by the war, there has been less of this kind of litigation. His familiarity with business cases, it is held, will serve him in good stead in handling after-the-war trade problems. Since the war began, Mr. Davis has acted as counselor for the Red Cross.

Before becoming Solicitor-General, Mr. Davis represented the First West Virginia district in Congress, and was prominent in the politics of his state. He has a reputation as an orator, and should be able to maintain the traditions of American ambassadors as ready and effective public speakers.

He and his wife have been prominent in the social life of Capital.

Mr. Davis is now in Paris, on his way to Bern, Switzerland, where he is to reside at the conference concerning prisoners of war. He will afterward return to the United States and receive his instructions before proceeding to London to take up his diplomatic duties. It is hoped that Ambassador Page will be able to remain until Mr. Davis arrives.

The new Ambassador was born in Clarksburg, W. Va., and was graduated from Washington and Lee University. He has the degrees of LL. B. and LL. D. He was formerly president of the Bar Association of West Virginia, and is a thirty-second-degree Mason and a Phi Beta Kappa man.

While the appointment of Mr. Davis is a personal one, the President being known to hold him in high esteem, it is believed that the request came from the Secretary of State, who is a warm friend of Mr. Davis.

STIRRING SPEECH BY PREMIER IN FRANCE

M. Clemenceau's Opening Ad-
dress for Sittings of the Senate
Urges the Allies to Secure a
Strong Peace by Victory

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. PARIS, France (Wednesday).—The opening of the sittings of the Senate was marked by another ringing speech from M. Clemenceau, who pointed to Germany's alarm now that it was being borne in upon her what kind of men they were, whom she had arrayed against her. Germany thought that victory would wipe out the remembrance of the means she had adopted to win victory, but never could such crimes as she had committed be annulled, and besides the victory which she heralded to the world had deserted her.

A terrible account had been opened between the peoples of the Central Empires and the people of the Allies, for France was no longer alone; by her side were brothers in arms who together would achieve victory for humanity. But, continued the President du Conseil, amid the cheers of the whole house, they would be untrue to themselves if, in that traditional assembly, where sat the fathers of the Republic, they did not give honor to whom honor was due, even to those splendid polius who had (Continued on page two, column five)

GREAT ADVANCE BY THE ALLIES IN THE ST. QUENTIN REGION

Sir Douglas Haig Has Broken
Outer Defenses of Hindenburg
Line, Captured Ten Towns
and Taken 6000 Prisoners

War summary specially written for The
Christian Science Monitor

After a brief rest, probably to enable Sir Douglas Haig and General Pétain to bring up their guns and restore their ammunition reserves, General Foch has struck the Hindenburg line again, this time in the St. Quentin sector.

The British Attack

The Germans here are under orders, as is known from captured documents, signed by General von Morgen, "not to give up one foot of ground." Hitherto, these orders explain, the Allies have been allowed to occupy desolated country, though what General von Morgen does not explain is why they were allowed to take 150,000 prisoners in a month in addition to the desolated country. Anyway, occupying, as the Germans now do, strong offensive positions, these positions they are told are to be held to the last man. As an encouragement in holding these positions the troops are informed that they are more than a match for the enemy, who have no spirit except when covered by numbers of tanks. These tanks, the General promises will be destroyed, but every man from the generals down to the youngest privates must do their duty, "in the imminent decisive battles" before them. The immediate effect of this has been that in one day's attack the British have broken into the Hindenburg line in this sector, and taken 6000 prisoners.

Two villages, those of Maissmy and Holnon, crowning hills some three miles apart, dominate the entire country immediately to the north of St. Quentin as well as the high road to Cambrai. Late on Saturday night Sir Douglas' troops stormed Maissmy hill and village. Early this morning they debouched from Holnon Wood, which they had also reached on Saturday night, and stormed Holnon hill and village. Holding these two hills, which form regular bastions north west of the St. Quentin defenses, they next plunged down to the Hindenburg defenses, and by the afternoon had broken into them, capturing 6000 prisoners.

The Germans, who had been expecting this attack, were perfectly prepared for it and had strengthened the ridges on the British front so as to make them as impregnable as possible. Notwithstanding this the Third and Fourth armies, attacking at half-past five on Wednesday morning, crushed in the whole length of the Hindenburg line, on a 16-mile front, from Holnon village to Gouzeaucourt. By the capture of Ronssou the British came within four miles of Le Cateau, the main connecting position between Cambrai and St. Quentin. By occupying Fresnoy-le-Petit they reached a point just three miles north west of St. Quentin, whilst, already holding Holnon hill and village, they are only two and a half miles to the west of the town, in that direction. Thus a great stretch of the outer defenses of the Hindenburg line, comprising 10 towns and a number of guns, were taken in addition to the prisoners already mentioned.

The French Attack

Whilst the English were closing in to the north and north west of St. Quentin, the French were attacking due west and south west of the town. Picking up the English line south of Holnon, General Debeney's men advanced on a six-mile front between the English and Essigny-le-Grand. In the face of fierce German resistance they reached the fringes of Frandilly and Seleny, only two miles due west of St. Quentin, and captured Savy Wood and Fontaine-les-Clercs. By penetrating Coutescourt they came within three miles of the south west of the town, whilst by advancing to Essigny-le-Grand they found themselves some four miles due south of it.

Thus the encirclement of St. Quentin is seriously begun. And when St. Quentin goes, von Ludendorff will be hard put to avoid a retreat on an extended front.

COMMUNIQUÉS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday).—The following German official communication was issued tonight: "From Bois d'Havrincourt, toward the Somme, English and French attacks were made today on a wide front. Counter-attacks are progressing."

"The enemy penetrated the center battlefield between Hargicourt and Osmison Brook. "On the rest of the front the enemy attacks failed. "We are fighting everywhere west of the old Siegfried positions."

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday).—The German official report made public today says: "Allied thrusts near Ypres and partial attacks on both sides of the La Bassée Canal yesterday were repulsed. "The French made progress between Vauxhallion and Allement yesterday

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afternoon. French troops penetrated the German lines in the direction of Pion and south of Chavignot, but were driven back by counter-thrusts.

"Halkan theater: East of the Cerna the Bulgarians, since Sept. 15, have been engaged in fighting French, Serbians and Greeks. German battalions also have been employed in repulsing the enemy."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Sir Douglas Haig announced the opening of a new attack northwest of St. Quentin in his official communiqué tonight. The communiqué reads as follows:

"At 5:30 this morning troops of the Third and Fourth British armies attacked with complete success on a front of about 25 miles from Holnon to the neighborhood of Gouzeaucourt. On the whole of this front our troops, advancing in heavy storms of rain, carried the enemy's positions by assault.

"Sweeping over the old British trench systems of March, 1918, they reached and captured the outer defenses of the Hindenburg line in wide sectors.

"On our right divisions composed of English and Scottish troops captured Fresnoy-le-Petit, Berthaucourt, and Pontru, meeting with and overcoming strong resistance, particularly on the extreme right of our attack.

"In the right center two Australian divisions captured the villages of le Verguier, Villereuil and Harcourt. "West and southwest of Bellicourt the Australians established themselves in the old German advanced positions, penetrating the enemy's defenses for a distance of three miles.

"We have captured Templeux-le-Guerard, Ronsoy, Epehy, and Pezières, penetrating to a depth beyond Pezières. We captured the old front trenches, with Vaucelle Farm, a strong point. "We beat off the counter-attacks and pushed more than a mile beyond this line.

"South of Gouzeaucourt we carried the remainder of the high ground and reaching the outskirts of Villers-Guislain, captured Bois Gauche.

"Over 6000 prisoners and a number of guns have been captured by our troops in the course of these successful operations."

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The British War Office issued a statement today, which reads as follows:

"As a result of our operations yesterday on the southern portion of the battlefield we gained possession of Holnon village, with several prisoners. "This morning our troops attacked northwest of St. Quentin.

"Yesterday evening the enemy attacked at Moeuvres under cover of a heavy artillery barrage and pressed our troops back to the western outskirts of the village.

"By a successful local operation carried out during the night we advanced our line slightly immediately south of the La Bassee Canal."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The French War Office issued a communiqué tonight, which says:

"West of St. Quentin we progressed today in conjunction with the British. "Between Holnon and Essigny-le-Grand we advanced to an average depth of a mile and a quarter on a six-mile front, in spite of strong resistance.

"We reached the western approaches of Fresnoy and Salency and captured Bary Wood and Fontaine-le-Clercs.

"We held the southern fringes of Contescourt and the approaches to Essigny-le-Grand. We made several hundred prisoners.

"North of the Aisne we progressed to west of Jouy.

"On the plateau east of Allennant the enemy strongly counter-attacked.

"We drove back the enemy, gaining ground and capturing 130 prisoners.

"Eastern theater: Today we progressed on the crest northwest of Kozlak and gained a footing on the heights of Kuchkowszena.

"Further to the east we crossed the Porol River and occupied Topolice and Masuda.

"Advancing for a considerable distance toward Presta and Booting we captured 20 heavy and 30 other guns. "The number of prisoners in our hands is increasing."

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The French War Office today issued the following statement:

"South of the river Oise there was artillery activity throughout the night.

"Violent counter-attacks by the enemy in the region of the plateau northeast of Sancy obtained no result. The French troops maintained their gains.

"In the Champagne and Lorraine, we executed a number of raids on the German position and made prisoners."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—The following statement was issued today, from the Italian War Office:

"Between the Chilla Valley and Col del Rosso, yesterday morning, we captured 442 prisoners, 20 machine guns and one trench gun.

"There was lively reconnoitering fighting at various other points on the front.

"On the Piave, at Montello, and between Fagare and Fossalta, Austrian artillery was active. Italian and allied airplanes bombed military plants in the Adige Valley and on the Venetian plains. Three enemy machines and one balloon were brought down."

ODDFELLOWS RAISE A SERVICE FLAG

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The delegates to the ninety-fourth annual convention of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows,

on Monday raised a service flag for members now in the service, representing 100,724 soldiers and sailors. The visitors were welcomed by Hiram Lloyd, Past Grand Master, and the responses were made by Frank C. Goudy, Grand Sire, of Denver. H. V. Borst, Justice of the Supreme Court of New York, was elected head of the order. War relief measures for members, lowering the age of admission from 21 to 18 years, and a proposal to hold conventions biennially, instead of annually, are the principal matters before the convention.

HSUI SHI-CHANG'S TASK IN CHINA

New President of Chinese Republic Endeavors to Bring About Understanding With South

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—According to information from Peking, the new President of the republic Hsui Shi-Chang is making strenuous efforts to bring about some understanding between the warring parties, and has sent a telegraphic call to the provinces for the dispatch of representatives.

possessed of experience in administrative matters to endeavor to solve the difficulties hampering the country. Hsui Shi-Chang points to the empty state of the treasury and to the lawless condition in the country as well as to the prime necessity for the definite adoption of a constitution in view of the economic competition of which China will be the field at the close of the world war.

There is a rumor in Peking that Dr. Ting Fang has not only expressed the intention of supporting the new President, but has put forward a proposal for the dissolution of both the Peking and Canton Parliaments and for the election of a fresh legislative assembly under the fundamental laws.

Wu Ting Fang, who was Minister of Foreign Affairs under Tuan Chi-jui in 1916, only recently issued a manifesto setting out the rights and opposition of the Southwestern Federation and obtained for his manifesto the signature of a number of prominent men. Dr. Wu Ting Fang also appealed for sympathy for the foreign powers and, according to a Reuters message received in London, the British Minister in Peking has made a démarche offering the services of Great Britain and the United States to bring about reconciliation between North and South.

If Dr. Wu Ting Fang is really giving his support to the President, Hsui Shi-Chang, the task of mediation undertaken by England and America will have been rendered easier.

SPECIAL MEETING OF MERTON'S METAL CO.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—An extraordinary meeting of Merton's was held at the Metal Exchange buildings, yesterday. Representatives of the press were refused admission.

The alleged control of Merton's Metal Company by Germans has repeatedly been brought to the attention of the British public by Mr. W. M. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia, and notably at a meeting in England earlier this month, when he declared that it was the English section of the Metallgesellschaft, which also controlled the American Metal Company and which in the half century before the war had practically acquired the world's metal trade. Mr. Hughes further stated that Merton's had sold metal to the British Government for the first three years of the war and complained that the company was still operating without interference.

PROMINENT POLES SHOT IN MOSCOW

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Polish circles in London learn that Marian and Joseph Lutowski, two well-known Polish patriots, who were members of the Polish Council in Russia and active organizers of the Polish army there, have been shot in Moscow on the charge of participation in counter-revolutionary activity in conjunction with the Allies.

Prince Demitoff's Reply

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

ATHENS, Greece (Wednesday)—Prince Demitoff, Russian Minister at Athens, has replied to the new Siberian provisional government's circular that any government formed with the aim of restoring order and discipline, and raising the national honor from the dust in a spirit of fidelity to external alliances and opposition to Bolshevism can count on his assistance, and if the provisional government's views are such, he begs it to dispose freely of his services, and congratulates it on this initial demonstration of the awakening of their country.

More Refugees

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Monday)—(By The Associated Press)—Another party of refugees from Russia, numbering 500 persons, and including 60 American and British civilians, arrived today at Haparanda. In the party were 400 Italian soldiers and officers.

SULTAN MAY VISIT VIENNA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—Vienna papers state that the Sultan of Turkey is expected to visit Vienna shortly.

WAR REPORTS AND COMMENTS

General Sir William Robertson Sees Decisive Defeat of Germany Beginning to Take Place—Reviews Four Years' Effort

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LEEDS, England (Wednesday)—Speaking to men and women workers of Leeds, yesterday, General Sir William Robertson, commanding the forces in Great Britain, said events of the last few weeks justified the statement that the decisive defeat of the German Army was at last beginning to take place. Reviewing the immense effort of the last four years, both at the front and at home, General Robertson declared he saw no ground whatever for doubt, but a multitude of reasons for believing the people at home were as fully determined as were the men at the front to see this thing through to a successful conclusion. The only point on which doubt need be entertained was the time in which victory could be achieved.

It should always be remembered, he said, that this was no ordinary war but a war of nations, great and small, "engaged not for aggressive purposes but for principles and ideals." It was a crusade against things dishonoring to God and degrading to man. Having regard to the colossal magnitude of the struggle, the immense interests involved, the great start the enemy got, and the unrelenting war he would possibly be won in a short period, and he would be a rash man who would even now venture to predict when the end would be.

Mr. Hughes Addresses Journalists

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Mr. W. M. Hughes, the Prime Minister of Australia, addressing Australian and New Zealand press representatives, declared his conviction, after a visit to the front, that the Hindenburg line was not impregnable and when the troops were given orders to pierce it they would accomplish the task. The enemy, now beaten in the field, said Mr. Hughes, sought to snatch victory and peace by camouflage and subtlety. Mr. Balfour's words, he added, reflected the sentiment of Australia, of Great Britain, and of the Allies.

Enemy Aircraft Less Active

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The British aviation communiqué, issued tonight, says:

"After their heavy losses on the previous day enemy aircraft were less active.

"The weather on the British front was fine with a strong wind. Our machines were at work all day carrying out reconnaissances and photographic work far beyond the German lines, observing and reporting the effect of our artillery fire, and bombing enemy aerodromes, dumps and other selected targets.

"Eleven hostile machines were destroyed and five others shot down out of control.

"Ten of our machines are missing. "At night we heavily bombed three German aerodromes where squadrons working in the battle area are located.

"Three large hostile night-bombing machines, which came over our lines, were detected by our searchlights and attacked from the air and brought down.

"One of our night-flying airplanes is missing.

"The total weight of bombs dropped by us during the 24 hours is 29½ tons."

"All Doing Their Part"

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

TRENTON, N. J.—Governor Edge on Wednesday received from General Pershing the following acknowledgment of the governor's birthday greetings to him in the name of the people of New Jersey:

"Sincerest thanks for your message. The men of New Jersey, at home and in the American expeditionary forces, are all doing their part in the great struggle for permanent world peace."

Captured German Document

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE (Tuesday) (Via Montreal) (Reuters)—The Germans are in their defense positions near St. Quentin and the fourteenth reserve corps has been ordered not to give up one foot more of ground. A captured document, signed by General von Morgen, dated Sept. 10 and addressed to the fourteenth corps says:

"Hitherto, owing to military reasons, we have allowed the British to occupy desolate enemy country. Now, however, you have taken up strong offensive positions. Not one foot more of ground is to be given up."

After exhorting the men to defend their homes, their families and the fatherland, the document adds:

"You are more than a match for the enemy, who only attacks with dash when accompanied by tanks. These we will destroy. I expect every man from general to junior private to do his duty in the imminent decisive battles."

General von Morgen was reported to have fled hastily in an automobile early in the British attack north of the Ancre.

American Troops Praised

LONDON, England (Monday)—Newton D. Baker, American Secretary of War, received the American correspondence this afternoon. He said that he would go to France for a few days, but would return to London.

in about a week to confer with British authorities.

He was enthusiastic in his praise of the American troops in France. He described how he saw part of the fighting at St. Mihiel from a hill and told of the terrific barrage fire and the wonderful dash of the American soldiers. Later he saw German prisoners coming in and remarked that the American soldiers managed them as if they had been doing it all their lives.

"The spirit and smiles of the Americans," he said, "are most inspiring. Our casualties were remarkably light."

Sir Robert Borden's Message

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau.

OTTAWA, Ont.—Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister of Canada, has cabled the following congratulatory message to General Pershing, commanding the American troops in France:

"On behalf of the government and people of Canada I send warmest congratulations upon the magnificent victory which has just been won by the gallant army under your command and which I am confident is only the prelude of still greater achievements that will insure an enduring peace through the triumph of our common cause."

(Signed) "BORDEN."

German Boast Silenced

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Germans have ceased their boasting of victory in Switzerland, according to Entente diplomatic cable messages received here on Wednesday. At the opening of the March offensive, the Germans posted bulletins announcing their advances, in Bern. But, suddenly, on July 18, they stopped putting up news dispatches, and since have maintained discreet silence about affairs on the west front.

Pershing Commends Jersey Men

TRENTON, N. J.—In reply to a cable message from Governor Edge last week, felicitating General Pershing on his birthday anniversary on Friday last, the General cabled the following message:

"Sincerest thanks for your message. The men of New Jersey, at home and in the American Expeditionary Forces, are all doing their part in the great struggle for permanent world peace."

Bruges Docks Bombed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—In its aviation statement, this afternoon, the Admiralty says:

"During the last 48 hours, royal air force contingents, working with the navy, dropped 13 tons of bombs on Bruges docks and the Maria Alter airfield.

"Eleven enemy machines and a kite balloon were destroyed and seven driven down out of control. Four of our machines are missing.

"A formation of five enemy seaplanes, approaching the east coast, was met and engaged by two scaphans and two airplanes. One enemy machine was destroyed and the remainder retired eastward."

Italian Tribute to Americans

ITALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS (Tuesday)—"I have immensely admired the spirit of the American troops," said General Diaz, the Italian Commander-in-Chief, today. "They have fought with true heroism."

"This is noteworthy because the Americans constitute the youngest army on the western front. They are a strong race, admirably prepared for action in every form, animated by the spirit of initiative and the faith which will impel them to easily overcome all the difficulties of this war."

Military Plan Stated

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An army of 4,800,000 by next July, after all deductions have been made for casualties and reductions, is what the enlarged American military program calls for. General March explained this to the House Appropriations Committee on Wednesday in discussing the new \$7,000,000,000 army estimates.

RAILWAY STRIKE CONTINUES

HARBIN, Manchuria (Sept. 9).—(By The Associated Press)—The strike on the Chinese Eastern Railway continues to embarrass military movements in the Siberian operations. None of the strikers reappeared for work today, despite the ultimatum that had been presented to them, demanding that they resume labors this morning.

The first train for a week in the direction of Harbin came into the Harbin station this afternoon heavily guarded by Japanese, Chinese and Czech-Slovak troops.

In order to maintain military connections with Vladivostok it has been found necessary to force the engineers to work at the point of the bayonet.

NO GASOLINE ON SUNDAYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau.

REGINA, Sask.—Owing to the shortage of gasoline and the depletion of reserve stocks, the largest oil refining company in Canada has notified its gasoline filling depot managers that no gasoline will be sold on Sundays until further notice.

VISIT TO TZAR FERDINAND

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—Following on Tzar Ferdinand of Bulgaria's visit, the King of Saxony has arrived at Sofia with the Crown Prince, on a visit to the Bulgarian Court.

REICHSRAT TO MEET ON OCT. 1

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—A semi-official Vienna message states that the Reichsrat will meet on Oct. 1.

STIRRING SPEECH BY PREMIER IN FRANCE

(Continued from page one)

carved for themselves a title of nobility, which all posterity would delight to honor.

"What they, and what you want," declared M. Clemenceau, "is to continue fighting victoriously until that moment comes when the enemy will realize that there is no compromise possible between crime and right."

"I have heard the opinion expressed that peace cannot be brought about by military victory, but that was not what Germany said when she plunged the world into the horrors of war and when yesterday she distributed peoples like so many herds of cattle."

"Germany's decision to have recourse to arms forced us to do likewise. This being so, events must take the course into which Germany impelled them, but what we want is peace, that kind of strong peace which will secure future generations from the abominations of the past."

"Then, enfants du pays, forward, forward in the final struggle for the freeing of the peoples from the last desperate fury of cruel force! Forward all France, to spotless victory! All thinking humanity is with you."

Text of Official Note

Secretary Lansing Gives Out His Reply to Austria-Hungary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Secretary of State, Robert Lansing, made public on Wednesday the text of the note submitted to the Swedish Minister, in charge of Austro-Hungarian affairs, on Tuesday flatly rejecting the proposal for an informal discussion of peace made by the Austro-Hungarian Government.

The official text of the communication, apart from acknowledging the receipt of the note, does not differ substantially from the statement issued by the Secretary of State within half an hour after the Austrian note reached the State Department. It is significant of the sentiment of the country that interest in the Austrian proposal has completely vanished, a fact which shows, it is believed, that the people and Congress stand by the Administration as the Administration stood by the wishes of the people. The text of the communication follows:

"Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note dated Sept. 16, communicating to me a note from the Imperial Government of Austria-Hungary, containing a proposal to the governments of all belligerent states to send delegates to a confidential and unbinding discussion on the basic principles for the conclusion of peace. Furthermore, it is proposed that the delegates would be charged to make known to one another the conception of their governments regarding these principles, and to receive analogous communications, as well as to request and give frank and candid explanations on all these points which need to be precisely defined.

"In reply, I beg to say that the substance of your communication has been submitted to the President, who now directs me to inform you that the Government of the United States feels that there is only one reply which it can make to the suggestion of the Imperial Austro-Hungarian Government. It has repeatedly, and with entire candor, stated the terms upon which the United States would consider peace, and can and will entertain no proposal for a conference upon a matter concerning which it has made its position and purpose so plain.

"Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

"ROBERT LANSING.

Information has reached the State Department that the German Government is now prepared to put forth a stout denial that the Hohenzollern dynasty had anything at all to do with the sending of the Austro-Hungarian proposal. It was perfectly natural and expected that this would be the tack taken by the German Government.

Officials here harbor no doubt that Germany played the cards precisely as she wanted them to be played; that she was prepared for the refusal of the Allies and for that reason all the more willing that Austria-Hungary should try out the feeling of other nations without Germany appearing in it. It is fully realized that Germany will use the refusal of the Allies to bolster up the people at home by pointing to the fact that the Central Powers wanted to talk of peace but that the enemy refused.

Press Comment on Speech

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The French press is in entire accord with M. Clemenceau's speech regarding France's reply to the Austrian peace conference appeal.

It greets President Wilson's answer as a model of clearness and firmness. M. Clemenceau is called the interpreter of France's voice. Some of the papers intimate that all of the Allies will make a collective reply to Austria. The Petit Parisien says it can be announced that Belgium will coldly reject the separate peace proposal reported to have been offered her by Germany.

GERMAN BREAD RATION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The German papers state that the bread ration is to be increased from Oct. 1, 10 per cent, by the addition of potato flour, thus raising it to its old level of 220 grams.

REGISTRATION IS ABOVE ESTIMATE

Total Enrollment for Selective Draft in the United States Is to Be at Least 12,870,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—When Provost Marshal-General Crowder made his estimates of the number of men who should register on Sept. 12, many persons thought the figures too high, that sufficient allowances had not been made for various losses, and that, in consequence, there would be disappointment when the registration figures were given out.

Greatly to the surprise and gratification of officials, as it will be to the general public, the registration outran the estimates. The aggregate number of men in the United States subject to registration was estimated at 12,778,758. Official returns indicate that the registration will be at least 12,870,000. Some states exceeded, and some fell below the estimates. This was probably due to the shifting of population through economic influences and war needs.

"It is very plain," says the Provost Marshal-General, "that practically every living man of the new registration ages has come forward. There is no to be assigned between the number of those that exist alive, and the number that registered. This is where we have scored a national triumph. If Registration Day means anything, it means that this nation is unanimously in the war to win—and to win it completely, decisively and forever."

Navy and Marine Corps

Calls for Men for Service to Be Sent Out at Early Dates

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Orders have been announced to local draft boards which will permit the voluntary induction of draft registrants into the navy and marine corps for drafts of men to be assigned to these services if voluntary inductions do not suffice to fill the demands. Calls for men for the navy will go out before the end of this month, and marine corps contingents will be called within a few weeks. After a call has been issued, marine and navy recruiting offices may ask for the voluntary induction of men to fill the call. If the total is not procured by that method, the boards will order sufficient men forward to make up the quota. The men will be mobilized and transported in the same manner as are those of the national army. Men responding either to the induction or call method will be counted upon the State's quota as having been furnished for the nation's military needs.

DRAFT BOARDS SEND OUT QUESTIONNAIRES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Local draft boards on Wednesday began mailing questionnaires to the approximately 6,400,000 men between the ages of 19 and 36 years, who registered under the Selective Service Act. Ten per cent will be mailed daily. British and Canadian subjects within the 19 to 36 age limits, who have 30 days in which to enlist in the British and Canadian armies, will not be sent questionnaires. Registrants will be given seven days to fill out and return the questionnaires.

GENERAL BOTHA AND THE GALWAY CASTLE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

PRETORIA, Transvaal (Wednesday)—In a message issued by General Botha, on behalf of the government, expressing abhorrence at the action of the Germans in torpedoing the Galway Castle, the Prime Minister of the Union says: "The inhuman conduct of the enemy will strengthen the resolution of South Africa to give every assistance to bring the war to a successful end."

CHANCELLOR BLAMED FOR SILENCE ON NOTE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The German Center Party has expressed its dissatisfaction with Count von Hertling, the Chancellor, because it was not informed of the Austrian peace move, following upon the Chancellor's statement that Germany was fully aware of the move, the Mittag Zeitung declares.

Evening Session

THE BRYANT & STRATTON COMMERCIAL SCHOOL BOSTON

OPEN SEPT. 23

Office Open Evenings This Week

For Registration

THE FOREIGN POLICY OF SPAIN OUTLINED

Count de Romanones Reviews History of Moroccan Affairs and Urges Friendship With Great Britain and France

A previous article on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor of Sept. 16.

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain.—In the first part of the important statement by the Count de Romanones on the foreign policy of Spain, the Minister expressed his views on the bad effects that had already resulted from Spain's persistence in her policy of isolation, which had nothing to justify it, and declared that, whatever might have been the case in the past, no European nation in the future could remain detached from one of the great groups of powers, and furthermore that Spain's association with the Triple Alliance from 1887 to 1892, to whatever extent it must have been carried, had wholly harmful effects, one of which was Franco's distrust of her neighbor. He goes on from there to consider some aspects of the great problem of Morocco, not so much in regard to the present alleged failure of Spain's administration of her zone as the larger question of the international arrangement, especially concerning Tangier. The Count says: "Spain had not felt any great interest in the problems of Morocco. The war of 1859 was not brought about through any desire for territorial expansion, but had its origin solely in motives of legitimate amour-propre. A clear proof of this is the small attention Spain gave to the execution of the treaty made at the end of that war. The extra possessions we had beyond the straits were reduced to the service of the garrisons, the most contrary purpose to which they could be applied from the point of view of a possible politico-military penetration, and this state of things continued up to a very recent date. It was only when other nations turned their gaze toward the land of the Mogreb that we began to perceive the importance of Spain entering into intimate relationship with the Moroccan Empire. It was necessary that France should decide, under the pretext of defending her Algerian frontiers, to set her foot in Morocco, and that, understanding that she could not do that without a previous agreement with us for geographical and historical reasons, and always those of the palpitating political present, she should invite us to try to act in concert with her, so that not merely general opinion, but the governments also, should give their attention to the great problem confronting Spain.

"Thus the first negotiations with France were begun in 1902, by a ministry in which Señor Sagasta was Premier. Although it may have been a matter of doubt as to whether these negotiations would result in a complete concert being achieved, a treaty was really drawn up, which was not brought to the point of signature merely through accidental circumstances. A crisis arose, and the necessary absence of the Foreign Minister from Madrid interfered with it. There has been much discussion of the terms of that treaty which never came into operation, and it has been compared with others which have since been ratified. It is true that, as France and England were not in agreement in 1902, there was some risk in making a treaty with France behind the back of England; but there was full compensation for this risk in the obvious advantage that would accrue to Spain in making a treaty with France at a time when the necessity of the latter was represented by her own diplomatic isolation rather than when, through having come to an understanding with England, her position was much stronger in treating with Spain. In that lies the difference between the understandings arrived at in 1902 and 1904 in regard to territorial extension and other matters of consequence.

"I have examined the whole of the Spanish zone in Morocco and the greater part of the French, and the evidence of my eyes has convinced me of the great importance of the extension of territory in the Spanish protectorate that was projected by the treaty of 1902. It settled our protectorate zone with natural frontiers: the valley of the Muluya and the Sebú, all the valley of the Uarga came to us and we reached as far as Fez, the great capital of Islam, whose importance in political and other ways there is no occasion to magnify. Larache retained all its importance apart from the competition of Kenitra, which is smothering it; Alcazar Kebr is not being shut up by a fanciful frontier so near to its precincts as to deprive it of much of its value. The governments which succeeded that of 1902 were not in any hurry to confirm what this latter had prepared by negotiation, the justifiable fear of offending England; but the time arrived when France and England came to an understanding, and then it was easy to settle with them as to the Morocco problem.

"In connection with this matter I shall not forget a sentence spoken by the eminent Moret. On one occasion in 1903, when the war estimates were being taken, they were incidentally discussing in the Chamber the advantage that might accrue to Spain by one kind of international policy or another. There were some who argued the advantage it would be to us to lean toward France, while for others some expression to the necessity of drawing lighter our relations with England, and there arose the question—With France or with England? Moret dissipated that dilemma, and with great decision said: 'With France and with England, with no vacillations and no doubts.' The whole Chamber ex-

hibited its unanimity, as it exhibited it when in 1907 the government put these words into the lips of His Majesty at the opening of the Cortes: 'While the cordiality that we wish to maintain with other powers happily endures, very great mutual interests draw us closer, in the fruitful times of peace, in our friendship with England and France.' The Cartagena convention of that same year and all matters of policy that were carried on afterward up to October, 1913, when the King of Spain took leave of the President of the French Republic in those same waters of Cartagena are in harmony with those words.

"Let us not forget," the Count de Romanones says near the end of his statement, "the great demonstration of sympathy that Madrid paid to the monarch on his return from France in May, 1913. There were very few discordant notes on that occasion. It seemed that the whole nation was demonstrating its agreement with something that was not the work of any party, but that of every government. So we reach the beginning of the war. Some might feel that this tremendous thing, transcendental as it is, might be a sufficient cause for undoing all that had been done on the road we had marched along, and for postponing, at least for the time being, a clear statement of the development of policy. I thought otherwise in those early days of the war, and my opinions today have not changed, although I do not mean that we ought to launch forth into a co-participation in the contest, a thing which Spain refuses, one to which she is not committed in any way, the final reason for delivering the country to such a peril being yet lacking.

"It was not incompatible to continue the same line of conduct during the war that we were pursuing before it, and which we must pursue afterward when the day of the much-wanted peace arrives. Then, and precisely to consolidate this close and intimate bond that should unite Spain with France, England, and Italy and with all the allied countries, and in particular those of the Mediterranean, since the Mediterranean problem is the chief one for Spain, will be the time to succeed in incorporating in the Spanish zone in Morocco, with all the guarantees considered necessary, the Tangiers 'enclave,' which, isolated as it is now, is of no advantage to anyone and is harmful to our interests, but which, united to the rest of the little Spanish zone, would regain its proper position to the benefit of every one, including ourselves. With great truth M. Mousset, in arguing the necessity for Spain to take her place inside the bloc of the western powers, declares that no power has asked her to take part in the war. But yet what phantasies and what insidious proposals have been worked up on that false supposition.

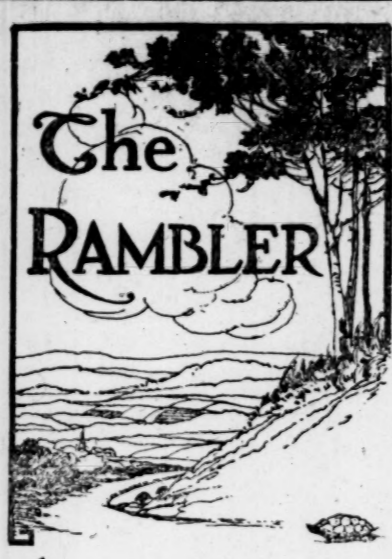
"It is, of course, understood that these latter remarks by the Count were written before the recent and most serious crisis of all arose in the international affairs of Spain. Circumstances have changed somewhat since then. The Count's statement has created the liveliest interest in political and general circles in Spain, and there is reason to believe also that it has been very closely examined and discussed in France. In Madrid the democratic weekly review, España, a periodical of much consequence for its thought and quality, views the statement with some disfavor, although it is itself, like all the parties it represents, strongly attached to the policy of a closer agreement with England and France and, indeed, favors actually entering the war on their side. The objection of España seems to be chiefly based on doubts as to the firmness of the Count's convictions, and he is accused of being something in the nature of a wobbler and of making convenient retreats from positions he had taken up with every show of determination. On the other hand, the conservative La Epoca, the organ of Señor Dato, the present Foreign Minister, has a long article on the subject, and begs to draw the attention of France very closely to the last words of the Count on the Moroccan question, saying that the voice of this eminent statesman cannot be regarded with suspicion beyond the Pyrenees. 'Let the directors of French policy,' says La Epoca, 'meditate on these words, and they will see how damaging to Franco-Spanish cordiality are such articles as that concerning Tangier which was published in L'Homme Libre, not so long ago.'

QUEBEC FARMERS' CLUB LAUNCHED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

ST. HYACINTHE, Que.—Headed by M. T. D. Bouchard, member of the Legislative Assembly for St. Hyacinthe County, as its honorary president, the Quebec Farmers Union was launched at a well-attended meeting held in this town. The object of the union is to promote the interests of the farmers, and it is proposed to organize branches in practically every county in the Province of Quebec.

Specific objects of the union include mutual aid, the discussion of farm and fireside questions for the greater comfort of the farmer and his family, facilitating social relations and the study of economic questions, the circulation of pamphlets and the establishment of libraries. Then the farmers' interests are to be looked after in the Legislature, when the government is considering agricultural questions. The principle of cooperation are to be studied, and, finally, there is to be a movement for the suppression of racial prejudice in Canada. The constitution of the union has been based on those of similar organizations in Ontario and New Brunswick. Mr. Bouchard, who is also Mayor of St. Hyacinthe, was appointed chief organizer for the Province.



On Values

A quince, a peach and a plum
Were the gifts which to me you made,
And I gave you an emerald with a ruby
And a piece of jade.

I overheard this because I was lying in the grass under the trees before he came up there. I had come through the wood having, wisely, climbed the less steep and more shady side of the hill. The path that leads from the side I chose, enters the wood, crosses the top of the hill and so brings one gradually to the view. He had come straight up, ascending the sunny side, climbing all the way with the sun on his back. The benefit of the side he chose was conferred by the wild thyme which grows closely among the short stiff grass and literally covers the southern and easterly slopes. He, arriving in the strong glare of the sunshine, could see nothing very plainly. That was how he failed to see me. I, having come through the cool shade of the wood, had no sun in my eyes and could see everything. He, I fancied, had been promising himself the view as a reward. I noticed, for I watched him coming, that he never passed to look back but came doggedly on towards the summit. He chose the seat, went straight to it and sat down. Clearly he was pleased with his way of approach, with the day, the view, and to some extent with himself, but I knew him well enough to know that he did not regard himself very seriously.

"A quince, a peach and a plum," he said again, thinking it over, "not exactly costly Eastern gifts." I was glad that he was moved to think aloud. He repeated the four lines again. "He gave his friend an emerald with a ruby and piece of jade." He looked out over the landscape. "Emerald and jade," he said, considering. "How lovely—and the ruby—unset." Then he lapsed into silence. "Unset stones are so much lovelier," he said. "The Eastern knows that well—although he does, now and again, in a moment of ecstasy, put them into a barbaric setting." A pause. "Of course the exchange of gifts was ridiculous," he said, taking up the theme again. "The fruit was so comparable, even in beauty, to the beauty of the stones."

Then he grew silent for a few moments. "The quince and the peach—rose, green and amethyst, and the plum—deep violet with a bloom." He lingered on the word "bloom." "I suppose," he said, pushing his hat back from his eyes and looking round him lazily in the sunshine, "the bloom expressed the most delicate element of friendship. How pleasant," he said, "how pleasant—to be understood that way."

"And how absolutely useless," I interposed, brutally. "Why?" he demanded instantly, turning on me, and challenging me, as if we had already been discussing the affair together.

"Why?" I said, "why use plums and quinces instead of straightforward language?"

"I suppose," he said leniently, "it would be impossible to make you understand."

"Not at all," I answered, "if you can show me any sense in it." "That's just what I can't do," he said, "and I am not inclined to try." "I was sorry, now, that I had cut in. Having been interested and amused I wanted to hear more. I rose from the ground and crossed the patch of sunshine to his side.

"Well," I began, as soon as I was seated, "the bloom meant friendship?" Then, hoping to encourage him, I asked, "How about the expensive things—the precious and semi-precious stones?"

"Oh, the gems," he said, "meant no more to them—so much as the fruit! That is what the poet felt. They understood each other, to the point of perfection. By reason of that he could mention the greater cost of his gifts."

"I should consider it extremely bad taste," I said unwisely, "to say how much better my gift was than his." "You—might," he said, emphasizing the "you." I had, however, no intention of giving in, so I reverted to the poem. "An emerald," I murmured, "with a ruby and a piece of jade?" "Yes," he fell easily into temptation. "The poet composed a picture! Exquisite color—exquisite quality—expressing an element beyond the grasp of language. Fortunately for himself," he added with evident amusement, "he was not speaking to the Western world."

"Cain," I interposed, having got an idea of my own. Cain with his fruit was not so successful as Abel with a lamb.

"No," he said, "there you have it. The idea was accepted—an intrinsic thing—language above the mere cost! Offering—sacrifice—as an ideal!"

"And the widow's mite?" I ventured. "Yes, yes," he replied eagerly. "That, too, the widow's mite. She gave more, you remember, than they all."

We were both silent for a while. My contribution to the conversation

had been unusually successful. In my secret heart I was pleased.

The day was exquisite. The landscape at our feet lay under a glimmer of heat that gave it the radiance of water. He murmured a couplet of Tu Fu's.

Oh! she is good, the little rain!

And well she knows our need!

As he gazed out over the country.

He is still with the Chinese, I thought to myself.

Presently he spoke and addressing me directly quoted in a dramatic manner,

Do I measure the value of gifts which pass between me and you?

No—friendship is greater than gifts when friends are faithful and true.

"There you are," I said with my usual tactlessness, "so you knew all the time. You had the key!"

"Not so much as a hint," he declared. "You," he continued scathingly, "would have been a joy to the Tang poets!—Your poetic vision soaring above the 'stop short' would have—"

"Wait, wait," I arrested him, "the 'stop short'?"

"The words stop," he said with positive condescension, "four lines at most—the sense goes on. The words introduce an idea—no more. Queer—the clean-cut delicacy of it—the completeness—and with this ancient Chinese. Was he a Tang, I wonder?"

He paused. "Values declined as the value rose—the very costliness of his gift put him at a disadvantage—Dee—lightful," he said again, smiling.

We were stepping down the hill now. The scent of the wild thyme rose like incense in the pure warm air.

"We are a clumsy race," I submitted humbly, as I gathered an inkling of his meaning.

"Oh, rare insight," he said quite rudely.

And I left it at that!

BRITISH EMPIRE

TRADE PREFERENCE

Prime Minister of New Zealand

Favors Patriotic Policy of Imperialistic Unification

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The Right Hon. W. S. Massey, Prime Minister of New Zealand, who is en route home from important overseas conferences, speaking in this city at a luncheon in his honor, said the recent visit of the overseas premiers to England was a momentous and promised well for the development of the British Empire.

Now is the time, he said, to bring about a patriotic policy for the imperialistic commercial, industrial and social unification of the Empire for all time to come.

The Constitution of the British Empire has taken hundreds of years to reach its present form. It would take many years more to develop an imperial Constitution that would be perfect and agreeable to all concerned.

Hitherto the British Empire had been kept together by sentiment, but for the future something more than that was required. He urged the creation of a preferential trade tariff between the mother country and her dominions and territories. Such a tariff would bring about increase in commercial strength and would tend to fill up the waste places of our own countries with our own people.

He spoke of the rehabilitation of the Empire after the war and said that the British Government had been a blessing to the native races within the Empire. But the native races had repaid Britain for her toleration and assistance in this respect; India, he went on, having sent over 1,000,000 troops to the various theaters of war. The Maoris of Australia and New Zealand, he said, had contributed 200,000 men to the colors, and the natives of other islands of the Pacific had shown equal patriotism. As to New Zealand, she had contributed to the war 110,000 men out of a total population of 1,100,000, which was the largest military contribution in proportion to population of any of the overseas dominions or colonies under the Crown.

"We must so cement our Empire together that if war does again assail the world we will be able to meet it armed," he said. The Canadians, he declared, especially the members of the Royal Air Force, have helped very materially to win the war, save the Empire and make the world secure from military aggression. Referring to German intrigues, Massey declared the same brand that has placed Russia in the position in which she is today, is going on everywhere, in Canada, the United States, in Australia and in New Zealand.

Mr. Massey's party included the Right Hon. Sir Joseph G. Ward, his predecessor; his son, Maj. F. Q. Massey, D. S. O.; Mr. A. Ward, son of Sir Joseph and Mrs. F. D. Thompson, and W. H. Oakley Brown.

LABOR UNREST

IN WINNIPEG

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—The organized labor unions here are now taking a strike vote to see if they will go out in sympathy with the metal workers, who have been out for some weeks. The royal commission appointed to inquire into the alleged grievances of the metal workers found that the wages they demanded were too high. Doubt is expressed by numerous union leaders as to the probability of the sympathy strike vote carrying.

The employers of the metal workers have refused to meet any walking delegates, whom they regard in the light of meddlesome, paid agitators. At the same time, they have repeatedly advertised their offer to meet the men themselves. It is stated here that over 80 per cent of the metal workers on strike are men of alien enemy birth. They demand that mechanics be paid 75 cents an hour, helpers 55 cents and laborers 40 cents an hour.

CAMBRIDGE HOLDS SUMMER MEETING

English and American Lecturers Brought Together at University in England—Literature of the United States Considered

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, England.—The idea of bringing together both English and American lecturers for the summer meeting at the University of Cambridge was admirable; indeed, it may almost be said to have been necessary, since the main subject of study was the United States. Of the American lecturers, Dr. Canby (professor at Yale University), lectured upon American literature, while Dr. Hazeltine, who may be claimed both by Harvard and Cambridge, as he is LL.B. of the former university, and reader in English law at the latter, chose as his subject, "English Influence on American Ideals of Justice and Liberty."

To deal with Dr. Hazeltine's lecture first. The war, he said, as all thoughtful people were coming to realize, was a great struggle between two opposing sets of ideals—the ideals of autocracy and militarism, and the ideals of democracy and of free countries. In the war aims of the Allies, the ideals of liberty and justice figured very prominently. This was a very striking fact, considering that the allied countries were diverse in their origin, government and institutions, and ranged from the east to the west and from the north to the south. The Allies included such countries as China, the South American republics, the Empire of India and Portugal. His subject, continued the lecturer, concerned only legal justice and legal liberty, and these ideals were but a few of those that existed in America. English law was an embodiment or realization of justice and liberty. In the course of a long process of development, these attributes had there been made more secure than in perhaps any other country.

Reviewing the history of the English colonists in America, Dr. Hazeltine said that they inherited English law right down to the Declaration of Independence. Each colony, however, developed its own system of English law. In the eighteenth century an English bar was founded, and this was one of the great factors in spreading to America the English ideals of justice and liberty. At the close of the Colonial era—about 1760—the Colonial systems were imbued and infused with English ideals, and in the revolutionary times that followed, practically no change took place. In fact, the War of Independence was fought on legal questions—the colonists claiming the rights of Englishmen. Passing to the era of independence, the lecturer said that the English common law was the basis of the whole system of jurisprudence. With regard to the Federation, while the framers were largely influenced by the French, great influence was exerted upon the federal instrument by England.

There was another aspect of the subject: the spread of American ideals of liberty and justice throughout the world. The "freedom of the seas" was a great American ideal, and England and America had cooperated in the matter of arbitration—the settlement of international disputes by the method of justice rather than force. America had advocated the setting-up of an international Court of Justice, and President Wilson had proposed a League of Nations. That notion had been adopted by the leading British publicists. He concluded by saying that the transference of the English system of law and institutions to America, and the building up of the American system very largely from that old foundation, formed one of the great bonds between the two countries. They were united today as allies, and looking into the future, might they not see those two great Commonwealths working for ever, side by side, in spreading the great ideals for which they stood?

Dr. Canby gave two lectures, the first on "Poe, Hawthorne and Bret Harte," and the second on "The American Spirit in Contemporary American Literature." In the former address the lecturer said that American literature and American life were not to be confused. As a nation they expressed their true selves by deeds rather than with their pens. They had been too busy to write well of themselves as a nation; too unskilful and unreflective also. The greatest writers had been partial and even local. America was growing and changing as they wrote. They had had only one great literary period, and the great age of American literature was still to come.

The speaker then proceeded to deal at some length with Edgar Allan

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Poe, illustrating his ability to "get results," his tone, always suited to the story or poem, and his use of the great method of narrative—suspense. Of Hawthorne, he said that he believed in his permanence as a landmark of American literature; each one of his stories depended upon a "situation." He considered that Rudyard Kipling had learnt his trade from Bret Harte.

The independence of American literature, said Dr. Canby in his second address, was the independence shown by the vigorous son of a famous father. He did not desire to apologize for it or boast of it. No apology was necessary, and it was not the time to boast—so far, American literature had been a by-product in the development of American aptitude. Speaking of the difficulties, and closely related advantages, under which literature had to grow in America, the lecturer asked: "Why expect a century and a half to result in a great national literature?" Had it ever happened elsewhere? The reason why they were slow in producing a great school of expression, was due to the weakening of literary tradition. The life, history and environment of the Americans, tended to produce a break in space and time that weakened the traditional influence which was essential for a national literature. America had been wobbling, and was wobbling still. Another difficulty was that while the civilization of America had ever been British in the broadest sense, the racial elements had always been mixed. Again, literature was decentralized in America, which was another of the drawbacks. Whether American literature was going, it was not possible to say; certainly not toward an un-British culture; certainly not to a culture Neo-British.

Dr. Canby proceeded to deal with the four classes of significant American writings—the aristocratic literature, or writing addressed to specially-trained minds; the democratic literature, or honest writing, however crude, that endeavored to interpret America in typical aspects; the dilettante literature, or the writing produced by an enormous number of persons, which was not literature, but was significant of the passionate American desire to express itself; and the bourgeois literature, to which bounds could not be set—it was good without being very good, true without being utterly true. The bourgeois literature must exist, and real literature might come from it.

The American spirit was idealistic and democratic. He doubted if it were known what was meant by a great democratic literature. Democracy was in rapid transition; books which they called democratic were merely expressive of phases of the public life. Their expectations lay in the slowly-mounting level of the vast bourgeois literature, which filled, not excellently but not discreditably, their books and magazines. The problem was not to attack, or expose the flat conventionality of their popular literature, but to crack its smooth, monotonous surface and to stir the fire beneath. American literature would never be a child without a parent. In its fundamental character it was and would remain British. It would not duplicate what was not imitate, it would make another tree rather than another branch. The Americans were still pioneers. It might be reserved for them to discover and send back to Britain a literature for the people, never vulgar, never turgid, not empty of penetrating thought, but like Shakespeare—popular. It would be a return long owing for all that enjoyed inheritance of thought, ideals and culture that had run between Britain and America for well-nigh 300 years.

CANADIAN COAL PROBLEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—Another 175,000 tons of coal will need to be brought into Regina before citizens' fuel requirements for the coming winter are satisfied. Annual requirements are estimated at 225,000 tons and about 45,000 are already stored in cellars and yards.

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LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 309.)

Curtailing Output of Automobiles To the Editor of the Christian Science Monitor:

We respectfully wish to call your attention to an editorial in the Notes and Comments column of your issue of Aug. 22. Knowing your policy of fairness, we take exception to your statement that the only ones liable to feel any deprivation are the would-be purchasers of cars.

You have probably lost sight of the fact that there are over 28,000 establishments devoted to the sale and distribution of automobiles, in the United States. Of this number possibly 2500 to 3000 are located in what is known as automobile figuring, eight people dependent to an establishment gives approximately 200,000 people who are directly affected, and add to this a conservative estimate of 20 to the large city distributing organization would make 50,000 more. Therefore, an actual hardship would develop to the exclusive automobile dealer whose place of business has been built for the purpose and whose entire investment is represented in a building and organization constructed for the purpose of handling automobiles and which is, in most cases, not practical for any other line of business, without a large expenditure for rearrangement.

The above being true, we are certain that you will, in all fairness to the automobile dealer, give space in your columns to the effect that the automobile dealer is willing to sacrifice all for the sake of helping the government, but we believe, in all fairness, that it is inconsistent to state that only the would-be purchasers of cars will be seriously affected as a result of the proposed 100 per cent curtailment in the manufacture of passenger cars.

Trusting that you will consider this in the spirit that it is offered,

(Signed)

ROCKY MT. AUTO TRADES ASS'N

By Harry G. Mook, Sec'y and Business Manager.

Denver, Col., Sept. 7, 1918.

UNIFORM SCHOOL TEXTBOOKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—Following a conference of Maritime Premiers recently held at Halifax, the Hon. Aubin E. Arsenault, Premier and Attorney-General of Prince Edward Island, visited this city to confer with the Ontario Educational Department as to the advisability of having the same school textbooks for all the Provinces of the Dominion of Canada. He also advocates reciprocity in teachers as, under the present system, each Province has its own standard which prohibits any interchange.



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CAMPAIGN AGAINST
RUMANIA DISCLOSEDCommittee on Public Information
Documents Uncover Attempt
of Germany to Disorganize the
Powers Opposing Her in WarSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
From Its Eastern Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The series of communications between the Bolshevik leaders and the German General Staff, released today by the Committee on Public Information, uncover another act in the tremendous drama of the war, the purpose of which was nothing less than the disorganization of the powers opposed to Germany in the great war.

Documents 37 to 42, inclusive, reveal the attempt to disrupt Rumania and to disorganize the Rumanian Army. Spies supplied with revolutionary literature and paid by German gold were sent to the Rumanian front with orders to depose the King and remove, probably by assassination, the most objectionable to the Bolsheviks. It was apparently at the request of General Hoffman that the Bolshevik leaders arrested the Rumanian minister, Diamandy, whose release was procured at the demand of the joint diplomatic delegations at Petrograd. In connection with the campaign against Rumania, there is mentioned the name of one Wolf Vonigel, a director of propaganda agents, who may be the same notorious von Igel implicated in the conspiracy in the United States to blow up the Welland Canal. Trotsky and Lenin are again displayed in the rôle of German puppets intriguing against the Allies in the interest of the Imperial German Government. Assassination and espionage were freely used to get rid of Russian patriots.

Germany's Double-Dealing

Dispatch Shows How Attempt Was
Made to Form Alliance in Russia

WASHINGTON, D. C.—New evidence of Germany's double-dealing in Russia reached the State Department on Wednesday in a dispatch showing that German Government agents some time ago sought ineffectually to form an alliance with strong Russian groups against their tools, the Bolsheviks.

This information came from Moscow by courier to Samara and thence to Consul-General Harris at Irkutsk. The courier arrived at Samara on Sept. 12, and his advices were called by Mr. Harris on Tuesday.

The dispatch said that hunger and disorder existed everywhere in the Moscow region. It further stated that the Germans had begun the removal of all useful matériel from the Baltic provinces evidently in preparation for evacuation. This, it is understood here, refers to Estonia and Livonia. Lenin, the Bolshevik Premier, was reported recovering from his wounds sustained in a recent attack upon him. No mention was made in the dispatch of Consul-General Poole at Moscow, and considerable apprehension is felt as to his safety. The last word from Mr. Poole received by the State Department was dated Sept. 3. Since then press dispatches have reported him under arrest by the Bolsheviks.

Leader Held in New York

Bolshevik Friend of Lenin and
Trotsky Charged With SeditionSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
From Its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—John Reed has been arrested charged with making seditious remarks at a local Bolshevik meeting. Reed, a friend of Lenin and Trotsky, and under indictment for alleged conspiracy to obstruct the operation of the military law, is charged with saying that President Wilson could have prevented the signing of the Brest-Litovsk treaty if he had given aid to the Bolshevik leaders in time, that the British Government had instigated an attack on Lenin, that the fighting Czech-Slovaks had broken faith with the Russians, and to have denounced the conviction of Debs. Trotsky named Reed as Bolshevik consul-general in this city, but he never assumed the duties. Bail was fixed at \$5000 in addition to the \$2500 he was under when he made the speech.

Disruption of Rumania

Machinations of Trotsky to Accomplish
This End Are Disclosed

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The fifth installment of the series of communications between the German Imperial Government and the Russian Bolshevik Government and between the Bolsheviks themselves covers documents 37 to 42 and is given below:

TROTSKY AND RUMANIA

The machinations of Trotsky, inspired by the German General Hoffman, for the disruption of Rumania are disclosed in the following:

Document No. 37

[Counter-espionage at the Stavka.]
To the Commission on Combating the Counter-Revolution: Commander-in-Chief Krikenko has requested the counter-espionage at the staff to inform you that it is necessary to order the following persons to the Rumanian front immediately. From Petrograd, Commissar Kubi, Socialist Rasovsky, Ration Gushin, and from the front the chief of the Red Guard, Dorosoff. These persons should be supplied with literature and with financial resources for agitation. To them is committed the task of taking all measures for the deposing of the Rumanian king and the removal ofcounter-revolutionary Rumanian officers.—Director of Counter-Espionage, Feinberg; Secretary N. Dracheff.
[Note.—This marks the beginning of large-scale work to disorganize the Rumanian Army. That in its early winter phases it advances disappointingly to Germany is evidenced by the steps taken later by General Hoffman and Trotsky from Brest-Litovsk, when in the middle of January, Trotsky, at the request of General Hoffman, ordered the arrest in Petrograd of the Rumanian minister, Diamandy. The contents of this letter, written by Joffe, were telegraphed to Washington in February and photographic copy of letter forwarded.]

At about the same time the Rumanian public gold reserves in custody

M. Chicherin
Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

within the Kremlin walls at Moscow were seized by the Russian Government. Diamandy was released from arrest at the demand of the united diplomatic delegations at Petrograd, but his humiliations continued and on Jan. 28, he was ordered from Petrograd, being given less than 10 hours to prepare for the departure of a party that contained many women and children. Ambassador Francis sought in vain of Zalkind, who was acting as Foreign Minister in the absence of Trotsky again at Brest, for an extension of the time of departures. The Rumanian party was thrown pell-mell on a train at midnight. It was delayed in Finland on one excuse and another, not immediately apparent, but in three weeks the minister, leaving behind a large part of his people, was allowed to proceed to Torneo. By good luck he reached there the day after the Red Guard lost Torneo to the White Guard. That day saved his life, for on the person of Svetitsky, a Russian commissar who joined him in mid-Finland and accompanied him to Torneo, was found an order to Timofeyeff, the commissar at Torneo, to shoot him. Svetitsky was shot instead. When I passed through Torneo the control officer talked frankly about the details, expressing the opinion that the shooting might have been a mistake, as it was not shown that Svetitsky was aware of the contents of the letter. Svetitsky, however, was an important person in Petrograd, close to Trotsky. Our American party brought Guransco, the first secretary of the Rumanian legation out of Finland through the lines with us. He had been in Red Finland seven weeks. Behind us at Bjornburg we left several families of Rumanians who had departed from Petrograd with the minister. We would have liked to have brought them through the lines of the two armies, but our venture was too desperate to permit unauthorized additions to the party.

The marginal notation on this letter is "Execute," initialed "ch," the sign manual of Chicherin, the returned exile from England, at that time Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs, now Minister of Foreign Affairs. Have photograph of letter.
*Letter from Joffe at Brest-Litovsk carrying General Hoffman's order through Trotsky to incite agitation against the Rumanian Army, and to arrest Diamandy, the Rumanian Minister.Confidential.
[No. 771, Affair of Peace Deleg., To report 4 I, Urgent (Initials).]
Brest-Litovsk.
Dec. 31, 1917. No. 365/N.K.
Commissar Shitkevitch: Take copies and send to the Commissariat for Foreign Affairs, personally to Commissar Zalkind.

To the Council of National Commissaries: Comrade L. D. Trotsky has charged me to bring to the knowledge of the Council of National Commissaries the motives for his telegraphic proposal to arrest the Rumanian diplomatic representatives in Petersburg. General Hoffman, referring to the conference which had taken place in Brest-Litovsk between the members of the German and Austro-Hungarian delegations on Dec. 29, presented to the Russian delegation in the name of the German and Austrian chief command (a deciphered radiotelegram was exhibited in this connection) a confidential demand concerning the immediate incitement of the Rumanian Army to recognize the necessity of an armistice and adopting the terms of a democratic peace pointed out by the Russian delegates. The implacability of the staff and the whole commanding force of the Rumanian Army, with regard to which the chief command of the German Army has received the most exact agency information, spoils the excellent impression produced in Germany and on all the fronts by the Russian peace propositions, which has made it possible to again stimulate the popular feeling against England, France and America, and can bring about an undesirable and dangerous aggravation of the peace question up to the German Army going over to the attack on our front and an open annexation of the territories occupied in Russia.

The general expressed his opinion that against peace might be the Cossacks, some Ukrainian regiments, and

the Caucasian Army, in which case they will also doubtless be joined by the Rumanian armies, which, according to the information in possession of the German staff, enters into the calculations of Kaledin and Alexieff. It is greatly in the interests of the German and Austrian chief command that complete harmony should prevail on the entire Russian front as regards the conclusion of an armistice and adopting the terms of a separate peace between Russia and Germany, seeing that in this event the German and Austrian chief command will propose to Rumania their terms of peace, and will be in a position to take up their operative actions on the western front on a very large scale; at the same time General Hoffman, in the course of a conversation with Commissar Trotsky, twice hinted at the necessity of immediately beginning these war operations.

When Commissar Trotsky declared that at the disposal of the council's power there are no means of influencing the Rumanian staff, General Hoffman pointed out the necessity of sending trustworthy agents to the Rumanian army and the possibility of arresting the Rumanian mission in Petersburg, and repressive measures against the Rumanian King and the Rumanian commanding forces.

After this interview, Commissar L. D. Trotsky by cable proposed to arrest the Rumanian mission in Petersburg with all its members. This report is being sent by special courier—Comrade I. G. Brossoff, who has to personally transmit to Commissary Podvoisky some information of a secret character regarding the sending to the Rumanian Army of those persons whose names Comr. Brossoff will give. (Note.—Underscore marked "To Sander.") All these persons will be paid out of the cash of the "German Naphtha-Industrial Bank," which has bought near Boreaslavl the business of the joint stock company of Fanto & Co. The chief direction of those agents has been entrusted, according to General Hoffman's indication, to a certain Wolf Vonigel (Note—von Igel), who is keeping a watch over the military agents of the countries allied with us. As regards the English and American diplomatic representatives, General Hoffman has expressed the agreement of the German staff to the measures adopted by Commissar Trotsky and Commissar Lazimiroff with regard to watching over their activity.—Member of the delegation, A. Yoffe.

Reported Jan. 4, regarding the arrest of Diamandy and others.—M. Shitkevitch. Jan. 5, 1918.

To the chancery: Send an urgent telegram to Trotsky about the arrest of the Rumanian Minister—Savileff.

Note is called to the Secretary of State, Feb. 9.—The date is Jan. 12, western time, the eve of the Russian New Year. The Rumanian Minister was arrested that night in Petrograd, and only released on the united demand of all embassies and legations in Petrograd. Since then he has been sent out of Russia. The letter shows that Trotsky took General Hoffman's personal demand as an order for action. Most important of all, however, it strips the mask from the Lenin and Trotsky public protestations that they have sought to prevent the peace negotiations with Germany from turning to the military advantage of Germany against the United States, England and France. The aim here disclosed is to lead Germany many in stimulating feeling against England, France and the United States, in enabling Germany to prepare for an offensive on the western front. A German bank is named as paymaster for Bolshevik agitators among the Rumanian soldiers. Is Wolf Vonigel, the field director, the Wolf von Igel of American notoriety? The similarity in name is striking. Finally, General Hoffman and the German staff is satisfied with Trotsky's watch over the American and English diplomatists. Yoffe, who signs the letter, is a member of the Russian Peace Commission. Since this letter was written Zalkind has gone to Switzerland on a special mission.

July 6, 1918.—E. S.
Note.—He did not reach there, being unable to pass through England and in April was in Christiania.

ESPIONAGE AND ASSASSINATION

Further disclosures of espionage operations and of assassination orders for the ruthless extermination of Russian patriots follow:

Document No. 38

[Commission for Combating the Counter-Revolution and Pogroms, Dec. 14, 1917, Petrograd.]

Major von Boehlke, Esteemed Comrade: I bring to your notice that our Finnish comrades, Hakha, Pukko, and Enrot have advised the Commissar for Combating the Counter-Revolution of the following facts:

1. Between the English officers and the Finnish bourgeois organizations

there are connections which cause us serious apprehension.

2. In Finland have been installed two wireless stations which are used by unknown persons who communicate in cipher.

3. Between General Kaledin and the American mission there is an undoubted communication, of which we have received exact information from your source, and, therefore, a most careful supervision of the American Embassy is necessary.

These reports must be established exactly. Our agents are helpless. Please excuse that I write on the official letter heads, but I hasten to do this, sitting here at the commission at an extraordinary meeting. Ready to service.—F. Zalkind.

Note.—The written comment at the top of the letter is "Commissar for foreign affairs. I request exact instructions. Schott." It is von Boehlke's question, signed with his cipher name. (See Document 5.) The letter may imply that von Boehlke had in the opinion of his good friend Zalkind, a means of internal observation at the American Embassy.

Have photograph of letter.

Document No. 39

[Counter-Espionage at the Stavka, No. 268, Jan. 25, 1918.]
Very Secret.

To the Commission on Combating the Counter-Revolution: The 23d of January at the Stavka there took place a conference at which there participated Major von Boehlke, assigned from Petrograd. It was decided, upon the insistence of the German consult-

Zinoviev
Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

ants, to send to the internal fronts the following persons, furnishing them all powers for dealing with individual counter-revolutionaries.

To the Don: Zhikhoreff, Rudneff, Kroguliz, and Ernest Delgau.

To the Caucasus Front: Vassily Dumbadze, Prince Machabely, Sevastianoff, and Ter-Baburin.

To the first Polish corps of General Dvobor-Menitsky are assigned Dembitsky, Steikus, Zhimilits, and Gisman. Be so good as to take all measures for the quick assignment and the adequate furnishing of the assigned persons with money, reserve passports and other documents.—Senior officer, Peter Mironoff.

Note.—This is an assassination order against individuals. It was not successful against the Polish general, Dumbadze, and Prince Machabely were German spies implicated in the Sukhomlinoff affair and sentenced to prison, but afterward liberated by the Bolsheviks. Lieutenant-Colonel Dembitsky was a Bolshevik Polish officer. Baburin was an assistant chief of staff under Krikenko. The letter is indorsed "Comrade Lunarcharsky, leave with report for Comrade Zinoviev." signature illegible.

Document No. 40

[Counter-Espionage at the Stavka, No. 51/572, Jan. 19, 1918.]

To the Commission for Combating the Counter-Revolution: There have been received two notes addressed to the supreme commander from the staffs of the Austrian and German high commands. These notes inform the Stavka that the organizer of the volunteer army in the Don region, General Alexieff, is in written communication with the officer personnel of the Polish legions at the front, with the view of getting the help of Polish officers in the counter-revolution. This information has been received by the Austrian agents from the Polish Bolshevik, Comrade Zhuk, who played a large part at Rostoff during the November and December battles. On the other side, the representative of the German Government, Count Lerchenfeldt, reports of the rapidly growing movement in Poland in favor of the bourgeois estate owners' imperialistic plan to defend with arms the greatest possible independence of Poland, with the broadening of its

frontiers at the expense of Lithuania, White Russia and Galicia.

This movement is actively supported by the popular democratic party in Warsaw, as well as Petrograd, by military organizations guided by the counter-revolutionary estate owners and the bourgeois Polish clergy.

The situation which has arisen was discussed on the 16th of January at the Stavka in the presence of Major von Boehlke, sent by the Petrograd branch of the German Intelligence Bureau, and it was there decided:

1. To take the most decisive measures, up to shooting en masse, against the Polish troops which have submitted to the counter-revolutionary and imperialistic propaganda.

2. To arrest General Dvobor-Menitsky.

3. To arrange a surveillance of the commanding personnel.

4. Send agitators to the Polish legions to consult regarding the Polish revolutionary organizations known to the committee.

5. On learning of the counter-revolutionary activity of Polish officers to immediately arrest them and send them to the Stavka to the disposal of the counter-espionage.

6. To arrest the emissaries of General Alexieff, Staff Captain Shuravsky, and Captain Rushitsky.

7. To request the Commission for Combating the Counter-Revolution with agreement with the German Intelligence Bureau at Petrograd to arrange a surveillance and observation of the following institutions and persons:

(a) The high Polish committee.
(b) The Society of Friends of the Polish Soldier.(c) Inter-Party Union.
(d) The Union of Polish Invalids.
(e) Members of the Polish Kolo of the former state Douma and council.

(f) The chairman, Ledmitsky, and the members of the former committee for the liquidation of affairs of the Polish kingdom.

(g) Boleslaff Jalovesky.
(h) Vladislaff Grabsky.
(i) Stanislaff Shuritsky.(j) Roman Catholic Polish clergy.
(k) The Polish treasury, through which, according to agency reports, the governments of countries allied with Russia intend, with the assistance of the New York National City Bank, to supply with monetary resources the counter-revolutionary camp.

It is necessary to verify the private reports of several Lithuanian revolutionaries that among the church benevolent funds, which are at the disposal of the Polish clergy, are the capitals of private persons who hid their money from requisition for the benefit of the State.

In case of establishment of any connection with the counter-revolution the guilty Polish institutions are to be liquidated, their leaders and also persons connected with the counter-revolutionary activity are to be arrested and sent to the disposal of the Stavka.—For Chief of the Counter-Espionage, Commissar Kalmanovich.

Note.—Again Germany, through Count Lerchenfeldt, was intriguing on both sides. Chiefly, however, the significance of the letter is in the thoroughness of the outlined German plan to crush the threat of armed opposition from the Polish legions of the Russian Army. The troops were fired upon, as indicated. The preceding document really follows this in natural sequence. The next two further elucidate the situation for the benefit of the Poles of the outside world.

Have photograph of letter.

Document No. 41

[Counter-espionage at the Stavka, No. 461, Jan. 28, 1918.]
To the Commission for Combating

the Counter-Revolution: The special commission on the conflict with the Polish counter-revolutionary troops has begun its activity. All the conduct of its affairs has been located at the counter-espionage at the Stavka, where is being collected all information on the counter-revolution on the external and internal fronts. At the commission have arrived members of the Commission for Combating the Counter-Revolution, E. Miekonoshin, I. Zenzinoff, Zhilinsky, and from Sevastopol Comrade Tiurin. To a conference were called agents announcing their wish to be sent for conflict with the bourgeois Polish officers—Dembitsky, Boleslaff, Yakhimovich, Strivsky, Yasenovsky and Adamovich. All those agents are under observation.

General Krikenko
Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

ligation to carry the affair to the point of open insubordination of the soldiers against the officers and the arrest of the latter.

For emergency the commander-in-chief ordered to assign Nakhim Sher and Ilya Razymoff for the destruction of the counter-revolutionary ringleaders among the Polish troops, and the commission recognized the possibility of declaring all Polish troops outside the law when that measure should present itself as imperative.

From Petrograd, observers announced that the Polish organizations are displaying great reserve and caution in mutual relations. There has been established, however, an unquestionable contact between the high military council located in Petrograd and the Polish officers and soldiers of the bourgeois estate-owning class with the counter-revolutionary Polish troops. On this matter, in the Commissariat on Military Affairs, there took place on Jan. 22 a conference of Comrades Podvoisky, Kedroff, Boretzko, Dybenko and Kovalsky. The Commissar on Naval Affairs announced that the sailors Trushin, Markin, Peinkaitis and Schulz demand the dismissal of the Polish troops, and threaten, in case it is refused, assaults on the Polish legions in Petrograd. The commander-in-chief suggests that it might be possible to direct the range of the sailors mentioned, and of their group, to the front against the counter-revolutionary Polish troops.

At the present time our agitation among the Polish troops is being carried on in very active fashion and there is great hope for the disorganization of the Polish legionaries.

Chief of Counter-Espionage, Feinberg.

Note.—Have photograph of letter.

Document No. 42

[Counter-Espionage at the Stavka, Jan. 28, 1918.]

To the Commission for Combating the Counter-Revolution: At the request of the commander-in-chief, in answer to your inquiry, I inform you, supplementary to the dispatch, that the funds sent with Major Bayermeister have been received here. Among the troops acting on the front against the counter-revolutionaries have been prepared several battalions for conflict with the Poles and Rumanians. We will pay 12 rubles a day, with an increased food ration. From the hired sections sent against the legionaries have been formed two companies, one from the best shots for the shooting of officers of regiments, the other of Lithuanians and Letts for the theft of food reserves in Vitebsk, Minsk, and Mogileff governments, in the places where the Polish troops are situated. Various local peasants have also agreed to attack the regiments and exterminate them.—Commissar G. Mosholoff.

Note.—These two documents show that the policy against these patriotic soldiers was one of merciless extermination, financed by German money, handed out by a German officer, Bayermeister is named in Document No. 5.

Have photograph of letter.

MR. STRAUS NOT TO
AID ZIONIST FOES

Invitation to Proposed Conference Is Declined—Urges Cooperation in Plan of Allies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From Its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A plan to hold a conference to organize opposition to the Zionist movement is publicly opposed by Oscar S. Straus, former Ambassador to Turkey, in acknowledging receipt of an invitation to take part in the calling of the meeting. Mr. Straus says such a meeting would be unwise and harmful.

"Do you wish," he asks, "Palestine to remain under the tyranny of the Germans, or, what is equivalent thereto, under the subjection of their brutalized tools, the Turks? The purpose of your committee, could it be successful, would have no other result than to further this most deplorable end. In view of the fact that Great Britain, France and the other allied nations have given assurances for the welfare of the Jews in Palestine, regardless of the fact whether one is a Zionist or not, to oppose such a beneficial purpose on the part of a section of our people can only be hurtful and show a lack, not only of unanimity, but of appreciation for these welcome assurances, which should be received with gratitude, not only of Jews as such, but as Americans, for this first significant and concrete move on the part of the allied nations to assure freedom of development for subject nationalities.

"I do hope that your committee will recall its proposed action, which, to the extent it may enroll a protest, can only do harm. I make this suggestion, yea, request, not as a Zionist, as I am not affiliated with that organization, but as an American and as a lover of our people.

"In every crisis of our history, from the destruction of Jerusalem, there has always developed a fractional force who have prevented that solidarity so necessary to get beneficent results."

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Applications for tickets by mail may now be made, and should be addressed to W. S. BRIDGEMAN, Manager, Symphony Hall, Boston. Telephone Hook Bay 1925.

MR. GOMPERS READS LABOR WAR AIMS TO ALLIED CONFERENCE

(Continued from page one)

and Poles, and would have received the delegation in question under the czarist régime. As to the Soviet representatives, he recalled that all Russian groups were invited to the February conference, and that, while their opponents accepted, the Bolsheviks refused with insults. Finally he begged them not to let it be said that the conference that was first to receive the American delegates, was last to receive the Russian.

Mr. Frey, who was next to gain a hearing, expressed himself indebted to Mr. Henderson for the wealth of information he had supplied, and which he regretted was not included in the Credentials Committee's report. For the rest, he held that the conference was not required to pronounce upon Russia's attitude, and that, in view of the difficulty of estimating the conditions in Russia, and with nothing more in mind than the welfare of the Russian workers, the assignment of a consultative character to the Russian delegation was the best safeguard. Any other action, he argued, would be serious just now.

The President, having pointed out that the Rumanian application would go to the Credentials Committee in the usual way and that otherwise there was no motion before the meeting, the discussion was dropped and the conference adjourned.

In opening the Inter-Allied Labor and Socialist Conference this morning, Charles L. Baine expressed the American representatives' appreciation of the honor shown them in allotting them the chairmanship of the conference that day. It was entirely fitting, he continued, that American labor representatives should attend the conference, whose object was to inform the working class of the world, and the public in general, what the objects of labor are, and he hoped eventually that a resolution would be drafted that left no doubt on that point.

In America, he continued, there has never been any doubt regarding the war aims of the American Federation of Labor, which was the only recognized authority to give expression to labor's standpoint in the United States and Canada.

It might be said, the chairman proceeded, that the United States was a little late in entering the war, but he believed that all thinking men in the allied countries would have to agree with the wisdom shown by their great President, and that they entered the war at a time when they could be of real assistance to the Allies. The same might be said of labor in the United States, where, in view of the diversity of nationalities, the fact that they had been able, at their last two conventions, to adopt their war aims without a dissenting voice or vote, rendered it impossible for friend or foe to misrepresent or misconstrue their purpose. He hoped that when it adjourned, the conference's conclusions would be equally plain and open to one construction only, namely, that they aimed at doing what they believed best for labor in the various countries they represented, so that there might be no opportunity of misrepresenting the attitude of the conference, or of any one of its members.

Mr. Henderson then read a telegram from Mr. Branting, conveying his good wishes and expressing a hope that the spirit of unity would prevail and promote the resurrection of the international in a league of free and equal nations.

Mr. Gompers then presented the American delegation's statement on war aims, prefacing with a declaration that the declaration entered the conference without prejudice and with an open mind, but bound by, and in hearty agreement with, the American Federation of Labor's declaration, unanimously expressed. He announced that the presentation of the standpoint of American organized labor was decided on at a preliminary conference in Derby between the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress, and the executive of the Labor Party and the American representatives, who readily assented to the arrangement, and then read without further preamble a statement prepared, relying, as he said, on the lucidity and fundamental accuracy of the position it represented to earn the conference's approval. The statement opened with a recognition of the present world war as an inevitable conflict between autocratic and democratic institutions; a contest between the ideas of self-development through free institutions, and that of arbitrary control of government by groups or individuals for selfish ends, and therefore proclaimed it essential that peoples and governments of all countries should have a full and definite knowledge of the Inter-Allied Conference's spirit and determination regarding the prosecution of the war.

"We declare it to be our unequalled determination," the statement continued, "to do all that lies within our power to assist our allied countries in marshaling all their resources, to the end that the armed forces of the Central Powers may be driven from the soil of the nations they have invaded, and now occupy, and furthermore, that those armed forces shall be opposed so long as they carry out the orders, or respond to the control of the militaristic autocratic governments of the Central Powers, which now threaten the existence of all self-governing people."

The statement then enumerated President Wilson's 14 points and proposed that the conference should endorse them as conditions upon which peace might be established and maintained.

"The world is requiring tremendous sacrifices of all people," the statement proceeded. "Because of their response in defense of the purposes of freedom, the peoples have earned the right to wipe out all vestige of the

old idea that the government belongs to, or constitutes, a governing class. In determining the issues that will vitally affect the lives and welfare of millions of wage earners, justice requires that they should have direct representation in the agencies authorized to make such decisions.

"We therefore declare that, in official delegations from each of the belligerent countries, which will formulate a peace treaty, the workers should have direct official representatives; we declare in favor of a world labor congress, to be held at the same time and place as the peace conference, that will formulate a peace treaty closing the war.

Finally the statement declared that the following essentially fundamental ideas must underlie the peace treaty: a league of free peoples of the world in common covenant for genuine and practical cooperation to secure justice, and therefore peace, in the relations between the nations; no political or economic restrictions meant to benefit some nations, and to cripple or embarrass others; no indemnities or reprisals based upon vindictive purposes or deliberate desire to injure, but to right manifest wrongs; recognitions of the rights of small nations and of the idea that no people must be forced under a sovereignty under which it does not wish to live; no territorial changes or adjustment of power, except in furtherance of the welfare of the peoples affected, and of world peace.

The statement also advocated the incorporation in "the treaty, which shall constitute a guide of the nations in the new period and the conditions into which we shall enter at the close of the war, of the following declarations, fundamental to the best interests of all nations and of vital importance to wage earners," that in law and in practice the idea shall be recognized that the labor of the human being is not a commodity or an article of commerce. Involuntary servitude shall not exist, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted. The right of free association, free assembly, free speech, and free press, shall not be abridged; that seamen of the merchant marine shall be guaranteed the right of leaving their vessels, when the same are in safe harbors.

No article or commodity shall be shipped or delivered in international commerce, in production of which children under 16 have been employed or permitted to work.

"It shall be declared that the basic work-day in industry and commerce shall not exceed eight hours per day. Trial by jury should be established."

The American report was received without any manifest expression of opinion, the only passage receiving marked applause being point six in President Wilson's program, namely, the clause regarding Russia.

Mr. Henderson then presented a report embodying the view taken by the parliamentary committee of the Trade Union Congress and the executive of the Labor Party regarding the replies received from enemy countries to the inter-allied war aims memorandum. On the strength of that view, the report recommended that the conference should express satisfaction with the replies of the Bulgarian and Hungarian Socialists and the German Social-Democratic Party of Austria in so far as they accepted the London conference's decision as based on the discussion at the international meeting; that the conference should express deep regret that the German majority's reply, while expressing willingness to attend the international did not accept the London proposals, and failed officially to accept even the neutrals' proposals as a basis of discussion, and should resolve that while those points remained unanswered, they created an obstacle to the holding of an international conference; that the conference should appoint a commission to draft and forward replies to the Socialist parties ready to discuss the situation on the agreed basis, pointing out that the difficulty in the way of an immediate international meeting was the indefiniteness of the German majority reply, and urging them to use their influence to get the German attitude defined; also to send a considered reply to the German majority; that this commission be instructed to continue to state the position of allied labor and socialism, and finally, that every effort be made at the conference to secure general acceptance of the proposal of a concurrent working-class conference, when the official peace conference assemblies, as proposed by the American delegation.

The American and British documents, having been referred to the committees concerned, Mr. Henderson read a telegram from Mr. Roubanovich, regretting his inability to attend, and declaring that the Russian Social Revolutionary Party accepts the London memorandum and President Wilson's program, and asks for the regeneration of Russia as a single and independent state, based on the sovereignty of the Russian people, expressed through the constituent assembly, relying only on the creative forces of the Russian people itself.

Also that party asks for the abrogation of the Brest-Litovsk treaty and its denunciation by the Socialists of all allied and neutral countries. The telegram added that the party at the last council, held under the criminal threat of the Bolshevik machine guns, decided to accept the allied armies' help with the purely strategic object of ridding Russia of the German yoke, and reestablishing the combative force of the Russian Army and fleet, and that the party therefore firmly relies on the help of all the Socialist parties, for whom national defense against the imperialist aggressors is a sacred duty, and with that reservation, will agree to participate in the international conference, whose object is the establishment of a just, democratic, and lasting peace by workers of the world.

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parted additional interest to the fourth inter-allied Labor and Socialist conference, which opened at Central Hall, Westminster, today, with the American delegates in attendance for the first time. The Russian delegates have not yet reached England, but the French, Italian, and Belgian delegates were present for the opening of proceedings, to which the press was not admitted.

On the agenda were the war aims passed by the conference of February, 1916, and subsequently reaffirmed, denouncing the German Army's invasion of Belgium and France, but proclaiming that the allied Socialists do not purpose the political and economic crushing of Germany, and are not at war with the people, but with their oppressive governments, demanding the liberation and compensation of Belgium, the settlement of the Polish question in accordance with the Polish people's wishes and the granting of self-determination to all European populations annexed by force, from Alsace to the Balkans, and proclaiming that, while inflexibly resolved to fight until victory is achieved, to accomplish this task of liberation, the allied Socialists are no less resolved to resist, any attempt to transform a defensive war into one of conquest.

In consequence of a decision reached during the morning, the inter-allied Labor and Socialist conference was opened to the press this afternoon and Mr. S. Bunning, who presided, welcomed the decision on the ground that they had nothing to hide or conceal, and such differences as there were among them were differences of method, not aim.

The conference, he claimed, was more truly representative than any held during the war, or indeed at any time. Its object had been misrepresented, but actually it was to arrive at a common policy regarding war and peace. They were not there, he insisted, as peace-at-any-price men, or as defeatists. What they wanted was an honorable and lasting peace, and, in this connection, they should not be influenced by papers which, after declaring repeatedly that the time to discuss peace would be when the enemy made proposals, were now insisting that the Austrian proposals should not be discussed.

For his part, he maintained, every avenue that might lead to peace must be explored. The accusation brought against them of defeatism was, however, the outcome either of ignorance or malevolence. Their war aim memorandum was not a peace-at-any-price document, and all its claims were dissonant with the aims of Prussian militarism, and unless the Central Powers complied with them, they would be willing to fight on to the end.

The president further insisted on the prime importance of the League of Nations idea, and, in that connection, paid tribute to President Wilson's work, who, with his colleagues, he said, had breathed a new life into international affairs, giving hope for the regeneration of the world. The conference, he claimed, was representative of labor in its widest sense, and he hoped it would remove misunderstandings and result in a general agreement, and welcomed the important mission awaiting them in future, when the whole working class of the world would be one day united for the prosperity and peace of the universe.

Mr. Arthur Henderson then announced that the Russian Social Revolutionary and Social Democratic delegates had not arrived in time, but read a letter from Mr. Balfour, stating that they had been granted passports and would sail on the first Admiralty boat available. Mr. Henderson, however, read a telegram from these delegates, referring to the unspeakable sufferings of the Russian masses under the Bolshevik régime, and drawing the Socialist Party's attention to their appeal for the dispatch of a commission from the Western parties, thoroughly to investigate the Soviet Government's policy and the attitude of the masses toward it.

Depriving it of its press, and of all the gains from the March revolution, it declared that the Russian workmen are defenseless against the oppressors, and risk falling under the domination of the Reactionary forces.

The telegram continued, "The intervention of the Western proletariat would substantially facilitate the coming of the Russian crisis, but correct orientation concerning the relations in Russia is indispensable.

"The latest sanguinary Bolshevik orgies, and their agreement with the German Government, are aiming at our complete destruction.

"The Socialist position imperatively demands that the Western parties take immediate steps toward the realization of our proposal. Failing the doing of your duty, the Russian proletariat masses will hold you responsible for treachery to its most vital interests.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—One hundred members of the French Foreign Legion have arrived here to help in the Liberty Loan campaign.

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Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Publication of the Austrian note has im-

posed additional interest to the fourth inter-allied Labor and Socialist conference, which opened at Central Hall, Westminster, today, with the American delegates in attendance for the first time. The Russian delegates have not yet reached England, but the French, Italian, and Belgian delegates were present for the opening of proceedings, to which the press was not admitted.

On the agenda were the war aims passed by the conference of February, 1916, and subsequently reaffirmed, denouncing the German Army's invasion of Belgium and France, but proclaiming that the allied Socialists do not purpose the political and economic crushing of Germany, and are not at war with the people, but with their oppressive governments, demanding the liberation and compensation of Belgium, the settlement of the Polish question in accordance with the Polish people's wishes and the granting of self-determination to all European populations annexed by force, from Alsace to the Balkans, and proclaiming that, while inflexibly resolved to fight until victory is achieved, to accomplish this task of liberation, the allied Socialists are no less resolved to resist, any attempt to transform a defensive war into one of conquest.

In consequence of a decision reached during the morning, the inter-allied Labor and Socialist conference was opened to the press this afternoon and Mr. S. Bunning, who presided, welcomed the decision on the ground that they had nothing to hide or conceal, and such differences as there were among them were differences of method, not aim.

The conference, he claimed, was more truly representative than any held during the war, or indeed at any time. Its object had been misrepresented, but actually it was to arrive at a common policy regarding war and peace. They were not there, he insisted, as peace-at-any-price men, or as defeatists. What they wanted was an honorable and lasting peace, and, in this connection, they should not be influenced by papers which, after declaring repeatedly that the time to discuss peace would be when the enemy made proposals, were now insisting that the Austrian proposals should not be discussed.

For his part, he maintained, every avenue that might lead to peace must be explored. The accusation brought against them of defeatism was, however, the outcome either of ignorance or malevolence. Their war aim memorandum was not a peace-at-any-price document, and all its claims were dissonant with the aims of Prussian militarism, and unless the Central Powers complied with them, they would be willing to fight on to the end.

The president further insisted on the prime importance of the League of Nations idea, and, in that connection, paid tribute to President Wilson's work, who, with his colleagues, he said, had breathed a new life into international affairs, giving hope for the regeneration of the world. The conference, he claimed, was representative of labor in its widest sense, and he hoped it would remove misunderstandings and result in a general agreement, and welcomed the important mission awaiting them in future, when the whole working class of the world would be one day united for the prosperity and peace of the universe.

Mr. Arthur Henderson then announced that the Russian Social Revolutionary and Social Democratic delegates had not arrived in time, but read a letter from Mr. Balfour, stating that they had been granted passports and would sail on the first Admiralty boat available. Mr. Henderson, however, read a telegram from these delegates, referring to the unspeakable sufferings of the Russian masses under the Bolshevik régime, and drawing the Socialist Party's attention to their appeal for the dispatch of a commission from the Western parties, thoroughly to investigate the Soviet Government's policy and the attitude of the masses toward it.

and consider you accomplices in dishonoring the international proletariat. "We greet the conference and wish it successful work for general diplomacy, peace and regeneration of the Internationale." Signed, Axelrod, Gavrinsky, Roussanoff and Soukominine.

The Russian telegram was referred to a committee appointed to consider the whole international situation. Prior to reading it, Mr. Henderson introduced as an invited guest, Mr. Kerensky, who quietly took his place on the platform, the conference remaining passive the while.

After the reading of greetings from the Jewish National Labor Council, James Ramsay MacDonald read the report of the credentials committee, around which the greater part of the debate subsequently centered, and which proved a touchstone which revealed the attitude of the various delegates on vital questions in no uncertain manner. The committee, Mr. MacDonald reported, decided on the admittance of all the organizations represented at the last inter-allied conference, and this settled the question of the British, French and Belgian delegations, together with part of those from Italy and France, while the American and Canadian delegations were gladly accepted on presenting their credentials for the first time.

Altogether the committee recognized 78 out of the 85 applicants.

In the case of the Italians, the Unione Socialista Italiana and the Unione Italiana Generale de Lavoro were admitted, as having been previously represented, but the application of the Democrazia Sociale Iredenta delegates presented difficulties, as these were nominally Austrian subjects, though identified with the Allies since the outbreak of war. The committee finally decided that the Italian Labor and Socialist movements should consider the matter first, and, as, unfortunately, the Italian official Socialists were not represented, the committee decided to admit the Iredenta delegates only, without power to vote.

In view of Russia's somewhat uncertain official position, it reached the same decision regarding the Russian delegates also, while Mr. Kerensky was admitted as a guest representing the Russian Social Revolutionaries.

In the case of Greece, where the labor situation was complicated, Mr. MacDonald announced that the General Labor Federation of the Pireus alone was admitted. Mr. MacDonald also announced that the French Socialists and trade unionists wished it to be recorded that they regretted that the American Socialist Party had not been invited, and that the Italian official party also was not represented.

Evidently the report was adopted after considerable discussion of the voting question, into which the credentials committee decided not to go, since it considered the task of apportioning votes would be too complicated in a situation to which international apportionment could not apply, in view of the new fact of the American and Canadian delegates' presence.

The French and Belgian delegates, headed by Mr. Vandervelde and M. Longuet, argued in favor of a block vote, especially on the ground that some delegations did not represent the whole vote of the country they represented, and in view of the British delegates' numerical superiority.

Mr. Gompers, on the other hand, advocated the application of a voluntary system maintaining that unanimity could not be reached by an attempt on the conference's part to enforce its opinion on any minority, however small, and he took the opportunity to reply to M. Longuet's expression of regret that the American Socialist Party had not been invited, and to his argument that the American Federation of Labor's vote should be discounted to that degree.

The American Federation of Labor, Mr. Gompers insisted, represents the American labor movement and yields not an inch to any other body. It represents over 3,000,000 wage-earners and is the working class of America.

HOUSE ADOPTS TAX PLAN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—With less than an hour's discussion, and without adjournment, the House on Wednesday adopted the general plan and rates in the War Revenue Bill for taxation of war and excess profits, estimated to yield \$3,200,000,000 in revenue.

FRENCHMEN COME TO HELP LOAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—One hundred members of the French Foreign Legion have arrived here to help in the Liberty Loan campaign.

SECRETARY OF NAVY SPEAKS AT ANNAPOLIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The 640 engineers who have completed the intensive training course at Annapolis are immediately to take part in the work of the navy in winning the war, listened to an address by the Secretary of the Navy on Wednesday, in which he called the attention of the young officers to the fact that four things upon which the world's attention had been centered within the last few days were closely related. These four things are: The victories of the allied forces, the speech of the Kaiser at Essen, Germany's offer to Belgium, and the Austrian note, the last three inspired by the first. Mr. Daniels pointed out the lesson in the sequence of these events, the obvious one being that military success is the only argument that the German militarists can understand. "The allied advances are alone responsible," he said, "for the offer of peace to Belgium and the proposition of the Austrian Emperor for a conference."

MINNESOTA TOWN ENTERS DRY ZONE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DULUTH, Minn.—Oliver, a town opposite the Minnesota Steel Company's plant, was placed on the dry list on Tuesday under an order issued by the Federal Department of Justice. One saloon and six wholesale dealers are ordered to stop the sale of intoxicating liquor immediately. Action was taken under the resolution passed by Congress empowering President Wilson to establish dry zones around munition plants, mines, shipyards and other industries engaged in war work.

WOMAN WORKERS PLAN CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—An inter-allied conference of women workers, for the improvement of conditions affecting

women, both industrially, and so far as may be, socially, is projected here by the National Women's Trade Union League. Mrs. Raymond Robins, president of the league, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor she expected to send a call to the British Women's Trade Union League. It is planned to invite representatives of the women workers of the other allied countries to the conference.

The idea in brief is to internationalize American and British standards for women in industry and social life, as far as possible. Standards for women in some of the other allied countries are not as high as they might be, it was said, and the American women hope to be able to work with British women to help their sisters elsewhere.

ILLINOIS SCHOOLS ASK FOR TEACHERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BLOOMINGTON, Ill.—Scores of letters from school boards, asking cooperation in securing instructors, have been received by David Felmeley, president of the Illinois State Normal University. There is need for teachers in Latin, sciences, agriculture, manual training and other branches of instruction required in the preparatory school, as well as teachers in all of the common branches.

So many men have been called to the army and Y. M. C. A. work, and so many women have taken positions with the Red Cross and in clerical work in Washington, that it is a problem to get enough to supply the schools in Illinois this year. The salaries offered by the government at Washington are better than those paid by many Illinois school boards, especially in the rural districts and in the smaller cities.

AVIATION STATION LOCATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MOBILE, Ala.—An aviation station to be used in "Mississippi-to-Gulf" flights to be made by student aviators from Payne Field, West Point, Miss., soon will be established on the golf links of the Country Club at Spring Hill.

SOCIALIST OFFICES CLOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—The city authorities have closed the offices of the local Socialist organization and the Socialists are seeking an injunction. The closing came after federal authorities had visited the offices and taken files and minutes of Secretary Bausch.

GREEK DELEGATION IS ENTERTAINED

Lord Mayor of London Greets Members at Mansion House—Telegram to Mr. Venizelos

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Greek commercial delegation was entertained at the Mansion House yesterday. In response to the welcome extended by the Lord Mayor to "distinguished representatives of a country with a glorious history," Mr. Michalakopoulos, Greek Minister of Agriculture, said the invitation of the Federation of British Industries which had caused their visit was the outcome of an international commercial conference, and would prove a most useful step toward the realization of common aims. "Believe me," the Greek minister added, "my government will adopt all the measures which will be necessary for promoting and cementing the commercial relations of our two allied and friendly peoples, and for assuring their free development against all encroachments by the insidious and pernicious penetration of Germany."

At a dinner given the same evening to the Greek visitors by the Federation of British Industries at the Ritz hotel, the chairman, Sir Vassar Smith, said that Great Britain as a nation, in extending her trade, had never wished to impose domination upon any other country and the guests knew that in Great Britain they could obtain cooperation on absolutely equal terms.

A telegram was sent to Mr. Venizelos by the federation, expressing appreciation for the support extended by him to the commercial delegation's tour.

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ATTACKS ON SENATE AFTER MALVY CASE

Disapproval of Verdict in Recent Trial Unites Proletariat in Opposition to a "Flagrant Breach of the Constitution"

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Until all men hold very similar views about most things, there are bound to be violent differences of opinion upon such an issue as to so great an affair as the Malvy case, when a man who has held one of the highest and most important offices in the State during a period of the utmost difficulty is banished from his country for five years, declaring as he sets his foot on foreign soil that it is the result of a political plot against him, because, imbued with democratic feelings, he had supported the just claims of the working classes on certain occasions. And there are very violent differences of view upon this matter, which may have serious consequences. Some critics write that the verdict is received with very general approval by public opinion, but in such a case what is public opinion? That observation would be correct if the proletariat were omitted from the consideration, as there is a disposition to omit it from many such considerations. But it is no exaggeration to say that the proletariat with its various sections and complexions has been united in nothing so much for two or three years past as in its intense feeling against this verdict, being convinced rightly or wrongly, that it is purely and simply a blow at the working classes. It has brought majorities and minorities of every proletarian society together, and the spectacle has been witnessed of the rough and shrewy railway workers associating themselves actively and personally with the middlemen in demonstrating their sympathy with the exile.

On the one hand it may be said that this feeling may be somewhat artificial, that it has been engineered by the Socialist and working class leaders, and does not really represent that of the rank and file. Again, it is asserted that M. Malvy, now being in exile, the feeling in the matter, such as it is, will quickly pass away. That remains to be seen, but there are many who declare that the trial and its result will have a deep and permanent effect, and that its repercussions will be felt in many departments of national life for long years to come.

The chief discussion for the moment is as to whether the Senate as the Haute Cour was justified in arrogating the full powers of sovereignty to itself and proceeding to bring new charges and act upon them. Le Temps has devoted an article to showing that it was fully justified and that the point had been argued and determined upon on various occasions in the past. The Socialist and other organs are equally convinced that it exceeded its proper capacity and that a flagrant breach of the Constitution has been committed. It is certain that the matter will be keenly discussed when Parliament re-assembles, and that the entire constitutional position of the Senate will come into the debate.

Shortly before the Malvy trial, when financial measures were engaging the attention of Parliament, there was a complaint that the Senate in one instance had assumed an authority to which it was not entitled, a point in dispute as between the Chamber and itself which remained in abeyance for a long time past being now quietly determined by the Senate in its own favor. Public opinion, however, on general questions, is probably well on the side of the Senate, which consists of 800 members who are elected for nine years from citizens of the Republic who are not less than 40 years of age, one-third of this number retiring every three years. The election is made indirectly by an electoral body which is composed in the first place of delegates chosen by the municipal council of each commune, in proportion to the population, and in the second by the deputies, councilors general, and district councilors of the department. By this process 225 department senators are elected, and then 75 others are elected for life by the united two chambers. An act passed in 1854 decreed that vacancies arising among the life senatorship should be filled by the election of ordinary nine-year senators, the department which should have the right to the vacant seat being determined by lot. Its scope when sitting as the Haute Cour is to try and decide upon cases of appeal against the safety of the State or of plotting to change the form of government.

One of the difficulties of the present case, perhaps, is the fact that there has been no precedent for such a trial as this, although on several occasions the Senate has sat as the Haute Cour. The most notable case in recent times was that in which it tried and sentenced M. Paul Deroulade, the founder of the League of Patriots. This, however, was a very different case from that of M. Malvy. In February, 1899, Paul Deroulade organized a demonstration with the avowed object of overthrowing what was called the Parliamentary Republic. There was a long trial, at the end of which M. Deroulade was found not guilty of the charge of an attempt against the security of the republic, but when the Dreyfus case was being reviewed at Rennes a year later, he was arrested on the ground that his attempted coup d'état had its origin in a Royalist conspiracy. The Senate then tried him found him guilty, and banished him for 10 years. M. Deroulade went to Spain, but was amnestied after spending nearly six years in banishment. Although in most moderate quarters, having the interests of the Union Sacree in mind, and seeing things

go so well with French arms at the present time, it is felt that whatever the rights and wrongs of the matter may be, it would be an unspeakable crime to create a great national disturbance upon such an affair, and that therefore, as it represents fair justice, technicalities as to powers and capacity should be overlooked, there are places in which the validity of the verdict is seriously doubted. For example, that very careful and authoritative newspaper, Le Journal des Debats, says plainly that the Constitution does not embrace a single word from which it may be concluded that the Senate holds in its hands the double and enormous power of establishing new charges and at the same time judging upon them. It says that a constitution which authorized such a state of things would strike at all ideas of sound justice. It would give rise to grave abuses, especially at times when political passions were excited, and such abuses would be exaggerated if, in addition, the court were permitted to hold on to persons brought before it and level new charges against them, although they had been acquitted of those set forth in the indictment laid before the court. Le Journal des Debats says it cannot believe that those who framed the constitutional laws of 1875 had any such intention as this.

The Socialist writers and newspapers naturally state the case with much more emphasis, and they claim some instances that this verdict, and the way in which it was brought about, constitute a first-class argument for the abolition of the Senate. There has been a remarkable article in L'Humanite entitled "Le Suicide du Senat," in which there is some very cunning argument. The writer says that when the Senate as a court of justice condemned M. Malvy, it more particularly condemned itself. M. Malvy was condemned for "forfeiture," that is to say, a criminal abuse of power derived from a public mandate, and that was exactly what the Senate had been guilty of when it betrayed the trust reposed in it by converting the case into a purely political affair.

To all the reasons which compelled Republicans to demand the suppression of a second chamber emanating from a limited suffrage, there was to be added now the weight of this decision, in which were accumulated every possible contradiction and judicial abuse. The Court declared that all the accusations contained in M. Daudet's letter to the President of the Republic were entirely untrue. He had divulged nothing to the enemy nor had he provoked military mutinies. He had been accused of treason, and it was on the charge of treason that the Chamber of Deputies in conformity with the Constitution had commissioned the Senate as a court of justice to declare whether he was innocent or guilty. He had been shown to be innocent. Obligated to let him off on this charge, they had caught him up in another way. The limit was reached. It was just as some one had put it: "They accuse me of having stolen the towers of Notre Dame. Those towers are still in their place, so it is evident I have not stolen them. Thereupon they examine me to see if I have paid my tailor's bills regularly."

The Senate, when it wished to make new charges, should have referred the case back to the Chamber. Instead of that, sitting in council it declared itself sovereign. It tranquilly fabricated a new law, when no laws could be made without the Chamber, and again it applied its new law retrospectively, when, according to the eminent lawyer, M. Bourdillon, no law could be applied retrospectively.

But this writer in L'Humanite goes on to say that they might suppose the thesis of sovereignty to be justified. It would be a monstrous thing if it were so, since the safeguard of liberty was in the limitation of the powers of the penal code; but anyhow, let them suppose that sovereignty to be justified, and suppose also the possibility of transforming accusations. It followed that there was an obligation to allow the accused to defend himself and to rebut the charges by means of witnesses, but this elementary privilege was refused in a manner for which there was no parallel in any court of justice. It was not sufficient that the tribunal should declare itself satisfied with its own view; the accused had the right to present the facts of the case in another light. The procedure and the condemnation were a complete denial of every judicial guarantee. But the fact was that they felt it to be necessary not to vex M. Clemenceau, and to teach a lesson to the Chamber of direct universal suffrage. It was a bad reckoning, for the end of this affair marked the beginning of another. The labor world and Republican France would not forget the disturbance caused in the country by the royalist maneuvers which had been suspected for a long time past and were now exposed. The Chamber had said that either M. Malvy was a traitor or M. Léon Daudet was a liar. The Senate had been obliged to say that M. Malvy was not a traitor. For what the Senate did afterwards so much the worse for the Senate. Thus L'Humanite.

JEWISH WELFARE REPORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Jewish Welfare Board announces that it has established headquarters at 41 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris, for its overseas work, and which will also serve as a center for organization and information during the progress of the assembling of men for overseas service among the Jewish soldiers and sailors of the American Expeditionary Forces. There are five Jewish chaplains already with the troops in France, and 25 more are to be commissioned shortly, according to a request from General Pershing. Jewish chaplains with the British Expeditionary Force, are helping look after the Americans until they have a sufficient number of chaplains of their own.

GERMAN PLANS FOR TRANSITION PERIOD

Imperial Economy Office Working on Schemes for Restoration of Shipping and Obtaining Necessary Markets Abroad

A previous article on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Sept. 18.

LONDON, England.—The various tasks before the Imperial Economy Office are not at all to be handled on the same lines. Trade with the East, for instance, is to be conducted through a specially formed organization, the Foreign Trade Company. As regards tropical produce, it is considered that there will be no shortage, but a glut; there will, therefore, be no rationing, but a restriction upon imports; and in order to purchase cheaply, the economy offices for tropical produce will be supplemented by an Imperial Purchasing Office to conduct the actual buying. The most difficult problem is the textile trade, where the worst shortage is expected. There will be nine Textile Economy Offices, each for a separate material, cotton, wool, silk, etc., but they will all be subordinated to an Imperial Textile Office, a purely official body, whose duty will be to preserve a balance between the different raw materials and their manufacture. Strict rationing will be necessary, which calls for considerable official regulation; consequently the right has been reserved to the Chancellor to approve the chairman of the executive committees of the various economy offices, and the Imperial Textile Office is not only to be represented at all meetings of the Textile Economy Offices or their executive committees, but is to have power to veto any measures it may consider contrary to the public interest. The Textile Economy Offices will have power to demand information as to factory management, etc.; and it was at first proposed to give them the power of closing factories.

Shipping, of course, is (or rather was, for the question is again under negotiation) to be dealt with on special lines, dictated by the belief that there will not be sufficient tonnage for all imports. The shipowners at the government's request, have united themselves in a Shipping Firms Association; and the official proposal was to deal with the association by means of an organization to be formed called the Cargo Space Allotment Company, whose name explains itself. The Allotment Company was to be controlled by the Imperial Economy Office through an Imperial Commissioner, nominated by the Chancellor; it was to be authorized to issue orders as to the employment of German ships, what voyages they were to take, what ports to visit, what goods to carry; chartering and freight agreements were not to be valid without its sanction. The Imperial Commissioner was also to intervene in the matter of freight rates, which were to be calculated on a scale to enable German shipping firms to compete with foreigners. Those who recall the part played before the war in building up German export by indirect state rate subsidies will naturally suppose that this means a state subsidy in some form.

The opposition in Germany to the plans of the Imperial Economy Office is extremely strong, and is not confined to the big interests; for the Hansabund, which has rather crystallized the resistance round itself, to some extent represents the middle classes. Many commercial associations and chambers of commerce are opposed to official interference; so are the shipowners, led by the great Hamburg-America line. The opposition would like to have done with war organizations and economy offices altogether, as soon as peace is signed, and get back to unrestricted liberty of trading; they profess to regard the rationing of raw materials as impossible, in face of illicit trade. Their attack has rather been concentrated on the Imperial Textile Company and the Cargo Space Allotment Company. As to the former, the Hansabund has petitioned the Bundesrat to order the Imperial Economy Office to bring forward a new set of proposals; the result has not yet transpired. As to the latter, the Hansabund evoked a big conference at the end of April, at which Herr Huldermann of Hamburg-America vigorously attacked the Allotment Company, contending that the reduced German tonnage would nevertheless be ample for imports, and that the fettering of shipping by the Allotment Company would be fatal. Since then the War Committee of the shipping firms has definitely rejected the official plan; it is said that the Imperial Economy Office has withdrawn it and is negotiating with the War Committee afresh.

Last comes the vital question of credit and exchange. In an address delivered at Frankfurt on April 12, Dr. Weber of the Imperial Economy Office laid stress on the exchange question and the difficulty Germany would have in paying for imports. In peace she paid by the export of manufactured goods; but this she cannot do for some time, especially as oils and fats must be imported before raw materials. All she could export to begin with, Dr. Weber continued, would be coal, iron, and certain chemicals; (she will not, in fact, be able to export iron, as she will not have enough for reconstruction); to export goods made from substitutes might merely mean the loss of her old markets altogether, a notable admission. Dr. Weber in fact exposed what, apart from the action of the Allies, will be Germany's most radical trouble; she cannot import till she exports.

ports, and she cannot export till she imports.

Credit alone can bridge the gulf. But since its rise in the winter the mark has again fallen heavily, and will doubtless now fall further. The old Imperial Commission for Transition Economy failed in its endeavors to get a clear view of German credit balances abroad after peace; and the present writer has not met with any statement of what the Imperial Economy Office proposes to do (if anything) toward meeting the exchange trouble and securing credits for Germany in foreign countries. It has advised German merchants to make advance purchases in foreign countries on credit, but has given no idea how credit generally is to be secured; while the course of the war has stultified the idea of advance purchases, at least in Entente countries. As the Imperial Economy Office is silent, it may be noted that an unofficial writer, Herr Feller, who treated the subject in Die Frankfurter Zeitung in June, while recognizing the vital importance of the question of German credits in foreign countries, saw no method of securing them except by the peace treaty, that way of escape from every impasse, which must secure that "our enemies guarantee us exchange loans in their countries." That is, the German sword must force the Allies to give Germany credit.

DAYLIGHT SAVING IN UNITED STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—That the people of the United States have been able not only to practice greater economy, but to enjoy greater advantages, through operation of the so-called daylight saving law, is practically the unanimous opinion of federal officials, professional, business and laboring men of the country.

The change from the old time on March 31 when the clocks were set ahead an hour was made without inconvenience, and it is anticipated that when at 2 a. m. on Oct. 27, the old time is resumed, the people of the country will adapt themselves readily to it, and shift their clocks and watches with as little trouble as is involved in making changes in time during a journey eastward across the Atlantic Ocean.

The full measure of the benefits derived under the summer time, will probably never be known, but sufficient returns have been already received to show that millions of people enjoyed longer periods of sunlight each day, that a large majority made good use of the added hour in farming and other practical pursuits, and that the economies which they were enabled to effect in the reduced use of artificial lights and power amounted to many million dollars.

ALASKA FISHERIES PRODUCTS LARGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SEATTLE, Wash.—The value of the fisheries products of Alaska will be greater this year than ever known in the history of the territory, according to those who are versed in the industry. The most important single item is canned salmon, but included in these products are all that might be grouped as the products of the sea and include fresh, smoked, dried, cured and pickled fish; clams, fish meal, seal skins, walrus ivory and whale products.

According to official reports of the United States Department of Commerce the total valuation of all these products for the 11 months ended May 31, the latest report available, was \$45,718,719, which was almost double the amount for the same period of 1917 and considerably more than double the amount for the similar period of 1916.

The salmon "run" during the summer and early autumn months, so these months witness the greatest activity in the North.

COAL CONSERVATION AND WASTED WATER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

ALBANY, N. Y.—The United States Fuel Administration is cooperating with the state conference of mayors of New York State in an effort to reduce the waste of water by municipalities. After a careful canvass of the situation during the last three or four months, the mayors have concluded that 75,000 tons of coal can be saved in the pumping of water if meters and other waste-eliminating agencies are used by cities. William P. Capes, secretary of the conference, is now acting with the Federal Fuel Administration to bring about this saving.

WARNING TO SAVE STRAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—Farmers of the Province have been warned by the secretary of the Saskatchewan committee of the Canada Food Board in regard to destroying straw stacks, the general custom in the past, after sufficient has been set aside for the use of the stock on the various farms. This year it is illegal to destroy straw stacks.

SOCIALISTS AND PASSPORT CASE

Difficulties of French Group in British Refusal to Allow Labor Delegates to Confer With the Dutch Socialist Leader

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The French Socialists are finding themselves in a somewhat difficult situation in regard to their protests concerning the refusal by the British Government of passports to the labor representatives, Messrs. Bowerman and Henderson, to proceed to Switzerland, there to confer with the Dutch Socialist leader, Mr. Troelstra. They express much surprise that these passports have not been granted, inasmuch as they say the only object of the proposed visit was to obtain from Mr. Troelstra the exact details of certain conversations he had recently with the representatives of German social democracy, and that as it is believed the latter has latterly considerably modified its views and is more inclined than formerly to come into line with the Socialists of the allied countries, such a conference in Switzerland would be all to the advantage of France, England, and their allies, or at the worst could do no harm.

But nothing is said about the fact that Mr. Troelstra himself is very considerably Germanophile, and also that he has reached Switzerland by a journey over German territory; that his object in going there is really to pave the way for an international conference and the setting up of a peace program, the further mission of Mr. Troelstra being to make certain declarations in favor of a peace of compromise which would embrace the revision of the Brest-Litovsk treaty, the restoration of Belgium—but with the humiliating reserve of neutrality imposed on it—and the renunciation by France of all her just claims in regard to Alsace-Lorraine. The impartiality and sincerity of Mr. Troelstra are much more than suspect; he is believed to be acting in the German interest. Yet, all the same, some sections of the French Socialists insist that it would be of the utmost interest and importance to learn from the Dutch Socialist leader what the real intentions of the German Socialists are, and express their belief that the majorities among them have considerably modified their attitude in regard to their first refusal to examine the Alsace-Lorraine question.

The Socialists of the allied countries are now willing that there should be a referendum among the people of the annexed provinces, but think that the Germans might encourage this referendum with so many conditions as to make it worthless or the whole idea of it unacceptable.

But at this point, and when the French Socialists were most plaintively murmuring against the decision not to grant the passports, there was a curious turn in affairs in the shape of an interview which the Swiss correspondent of L'Humanite had with Mr. Troelstra himself, which has completely given the game away. In this interview he tells the story of the conversation he had with Mr. Scheidemann a few weeks ago at Scheveningen, and after this narrative and Mr. Troelstra's own comments thereon, there does not appear to be anything more to be said about the passports. Mr. Troelstra says:

"On the occasion of my interview with Scheidemann at Scheveningen I put various questions to him, among others that of Alsace-Lorraine. His answer on the subject of the referendum was definitely negative. He referred to the Stockholm memorandum of the German Social Democratic Party, which declared that the question of Alsace-Lorraine is a purely German question, and he added that nobody in the Empire would recognize the demands of the Entente concerning Alsace-Lorraine as acceptable, not even the independent Social Democrats."

"Neither can one state that the Old Party is ready to recognize the duty of Germany to indemnify Belgium. I put a question to Scheidemann on this point. In his reply he spoke of an international indemnity, and in this matter, also, he referred to the Stockholm memorandum, and their intention to abide by it. I further asked Scheidemann if the Social Democratic party were disposed to accept the principle of an international conference with the London memorandum of the Inter-Allied Socialists as a basis of discussion. He answered: 'No; this memorandum is too partial in speaking only of countries that stretch from the Rhine up to the Balkans, and on the other hand not mentioning Ireland, etc.' Thereupon I asked him if he accepted as a basis the memorandum deposited at Stockholm by the Socialists of neutral countries. Scheidemann answered that he had no objection to that. There are the facts. I deplore the misunderstanding that has arisen among our French and English comrades, and I hope that they will learn the truth."

Mr. Troelstra added that it was absolutely impossible to speak of a new attitude on the part of the German Social Democratic Party, of which Mr. Scheidemann was chief. It was quite untrue to say that the old Social Democratic Party was ready to accept the referendum in Alsace-Lorraine. The question is naturally asked why a report of the interview between Messrs. Troelstra and Scheidemann, which would have prevented so many misunderstandings, was not published at the time. It is stated that it contained just what Mr. Troelstra now says, that it was revised by Mr. Scheidemann, submitted to the executive of the old party and was approved by it. But it was not published, and nobody seems quite to understand why. Somebody prevented it. When an article appeared in Die Neue Freie Presse, in which Mr. Scheidemann is declared to have said to Mr. Troelstra that his party would accept the Stockholm memorandum as a "basis," and Mr. Branting telegraphed to Mr. Troelstra to ask him if that was true, Mr. Troelstra answered by telegram that it was. It seems likely that there was some confusion in this case as to the exact meaning of the word basis, and that Mr. Branting was thinking of the basis of peace, while it was basis of discussion that was meant. In that way the misunderstanding as to the supposed new ideas of the German Social Democrats may have arisen. However, it matters little.

As was to be expected, the ever-watchful Le Temps pounces upon this new Socialist affair and dissects it in the public view with a considerable satisfaction, describing it as "The Socialist Trap." It says that German Social Democracy modifies its attitude in nothing; it has no regrets and no remorse. It does not disown its criminal complicity with the Imperial Government. "It would be difficult after this," it says, "to sustain the point any further that the new disposition of the German Democrats justifies the reconstitution of the workers' Internationale, and that a Socialist conference to discuss the bases of peace would be anything but a German trap. No party considerations can prevail against this situation of fact, and if there are still to be found among the allied nations any revolutionary elements, resolved in spite of everything to demand passports, to enable them to go and confer unconditionally and without any reservations with the conscious accomplices of Prussian militarism, one will be justified in saying that they deliberately sacrifice the cause of democracy to the welfare of imperial Germany." Such is the judgment of Le Temps.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Mobilizing Woman-Power

TOLEDO (Ohio) DAILY BLADE.—It is estimated that 600,000 women have so far in the war displaced men in American industries. This is a small number compared with the 4,538,000 women of Great Britain who are engaged upon war work. It is a very puny army, compared with the 3,000,000 who would have to be enlisted for the industries if we maintained the British proportion. Before the middle of next summer, the War Industries Board computes, 2,000,000 women must be mobilized to take the place of men, or there will be a slump in the manufacture of war matériel. The draft of the 21-31s continues to strip factories of needed workmen. The new draft will take thousands more men. At the same time, the newly built plants for munition making are finished, and ask for their quota of wage-earners. . . . Manufacturing, mining, transportation—they are all speeding up. . . . There is only one way out of the difficulty. The reservoir of feminine energy must be tapped. . . . The federal government ought to begin at once to make it clear to every one that women must be leaned upon to make the industries go, to arrange for their serious instruction, to place them where the war boards think they ought to be.

Cavalry Still Useful

THE PROVIDENCE (R. I.) JOURNAL.—The successful use of cavalry in driving the Germans out of the St. Mihiel salient is another reminder of the danger of concluding that this or that arm of the service has been rendered obsolete by the modern conditions of warfare. If the war has taught us anything it has taught us that prophecy in this and similar respects is futile. What appears a permanent development proves merely temporary; one form of fighting goes out of use, but almost before we realize it comes back again. War of movement is succeeded by trench war, but trench war gives way to war of movement again. We see the largest caliber guns playing the main part in the campaign, but just when we have become accustomed to the thought of them as perhaps the dominant factor, smaller calibers are used increasingly—and the Germans lay particular stress on the value of machine guns even in heavy fighting.

HIGHER FARE IS SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DULUTH, Minn.—Application for a higher fare than 5 cents has been made by the Duluth Street Railway owing to higher cost of operation. The company's statement of net earnings for the last seven months shows a decrease of \$84,323. The question is being given consideration by the city commissioners. The company has been authorized to adopt the skip-stop system in parts of the city outside of the business section. Stops will be made only at every second street.



Lovely autumn-time models just now displayed

Just wait until you see these new models in the Red Cross Shoe. We believe you'll exclaim with delight that boots more cleverly styled have never come to take the place of summer's favorites. Each one has that mark of distinction—the beauty of their simple, graceful lines—the imprint of the master designer.

But when the try-on comes and you don these beautiful creations, you will find out what others have found out before you, that the smartest of style shoes can also be the most comfortable. The secret lies in the wonderful "bends with your foot" sole processed into every Red Cross Shoe.

Our "Footwear Style—Without Extravagance" will show and describe the latest models, both in style and materials. Write for it—it's free. With it we will send you the name of the Red Cross dealer in your town or we will tell you how to order direct. Address

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Conscientiously and expertly made of two pieces of heavy bleached white muslin, both sides quilted, with dainty snow-white wadding of the best grade between. Soft, springy, sanitary. They can be washed easily without losing their light, fluffy texture or their attractive whiteness. Look for this trade mark and thus avoid "Seconds" damage—or "Just as Good" pads sold under other labels.

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EXCELSIOR QUILTING COMPANY, 15 Laight Street, New York City

THE ATTITUDE OF BULGARIA IN WAR

Story of How Tzar Ferdinand Gained Time by Pretending to Treat With Entente When Already Bound to Germany

Previous articles on this subject have appeared in The Christian Science Monitor of June 24 and June 25 and July 3 and 4.

By The Christian Science Monitor special Balkan correspondent

LONDON, England.—It is contended by Bulgarian partisans that the Entente lost the assistance of that country in the early stages of the war because they failed to promise a re-settlement of the Balkans in accordance with Bulgarian aspirations. When it is pointed out that all the declared demands of Bulgaria were conceded, it is retorted that the concession came too late, for by that time, Bulgaria, having given up hope of receiving satisfaction from the Entente, had concluded her deal with the Central Empires.

These conclusions are manifestly erroneous, because, as was recorded in previous articles, Bulgaria was virtually bound to Austria and Germany before the war commenced. It is, however, necessary to destroy the legend that she was at any time ready to fight in the allied cause and to ascertain, when Bulgaria's promise to assist Germany was, so to speak, translated into action, what her declared demands were at that time, and what offers had then been made to her by the Entente Powers.

Bulgaria's apologists suggest that she had come to no decision as late as the month of September, 1915. Indeed, Mr. Noel Buxton, who leads the Bulgarian phalanx in England, has quoted Mr. O'Beirne—who was British Minister in Sofia at the time of the rupture—as stating that up to Sept. 6, 1915, a few days prior to the mobilization, the intention to fight against the Allies had not been formed.

It is now generally agreed that the "intention to fight against the Allies," as distinct from the pact with the Central Empires, was declared by the signature of the Turko-Bulgarian agreement on the Maritza frontier question. Attention was drawn to this in a letter to this paper as long ago as August, 1915. The following month a message from "an eminent Bulgarian statesman" was published in Die Vossische Zeitung, which stated that "the conclusion of negotiations between Turkey and Bulgaria is an event of the highest importance, because it means nothing less than Bulgaria's definite decision to side with Germany, Austria, and Turkey."

There may still be talk of Bulgarian neutrality, but the Bulgarians can, in fact, already be counted as the allies of Germany and Austria. Finally, following upon Mr. Malinoff's elevation to the Premiership of Bulgaria in succession to Dr. Radoslavoff a few weeks ago, his own journal, the Prosvetetz, in discussing the Turkish claim for the reversion of the Maritza territory, declared that its transfer to Bulgaria had been "the essential condition of Bulgaria's entry into the war."

When, therefore, was this agreement made? Mr. Bouchier telegraphed to The Times from Sofia on July 23; but according to Die Tägliche Rundschau (quoted by Die Frankfurter Zeitung of April 1, 1918) it had actually been concluded as early as the month of May, 1915. In May, 1915, therefore, "the intention to fight against the Allies" had been formed. The date is important and it will be necessary to refer to it later on. During the course of the abortive and futile negotiations, Dr. Radoslavoff, the Bulgarian Premier, was often complimented upon the clarity with which he expressed his country's demands. He outlined them with even more than his customary precision in August, 1915, to Mr. Henry Wood, the correspondent of the United Press: "The bulk of these (the Bulgarian) aspirations are comprised in Serbian Macedonia—When the Triple Entente can assure us that this territory will be returned (sic) to Bulgaria, and our minor claims in Grecian Macedonia and elsewhere realized, they will find us ready and willing to fight for them."

Give us back (sic) Serbian Macedonia is all we ask, and then we will fight in the way we can serve you best."

There was no ambiguity about this. Through the medium of Mr. Wood, Dr. Radoslavoff made a definite offer to join forces with the Entente against the Central Powers in return for Serbian Macedonia, Greek Kavalla, and Rumanian Dobrudja. Yet this was all sheer humbug. Dr. Radoslavoff knew perfectly well when he made this declaration in August that he was bound to Austria and Germany, and that the Turko-Bulgarian agreement which signified "the intention to fight against the Allies" had been announced, with his consent, to the world on July 23. And, even supposing that his hands were free, he was asking of the Entente things that could not possibly have been promised by the Central Empires. Germany could not have offered either Rumanian Dobrudja or Greek Kavalla, because she believed herself to be assured of the benevolent neutrality, if not the active assistance, of both these states. What had been promised, however, was more to Bulgaria than any immediate satisfaction of claims to so-called "national unity," viz: the destruction of Serbia, which Bulgaria considered to be essential to the establishment of her hegemony in the Balkan Peninsula. "The existence of Serbia in whatever form," said the official Narodni Prava on March 18, 1916, "would be an eternal menace and a perpetual obstacle to the political development of Eu-

rope." It was with this object in view that Bulgaria entered into a pact with the Central Empires, before the war began, and the talk about "national unity" was mere camouflage for greedy rapacity.

But the official demands as placed before Entente diplomacy agreed with the declarations made to Mr. Henry Wood and other journalists, and it is with these that it is necessary to deal.

monly reported—the Kavalla districts to Bulgaria in return for a quid pro quo elsewhere, but ere negotiations reached this stage, Bulgaria concluded a financial deal with the Central Powers on terms much more onerous than were obtainable in France. This act convinced the Greek statesman that Bulgaria was already hand in glove with the enemies of the Entente,

voff replied, demanding specific details. The Bulgarian was, of course, merely playing for time, and the Entente Powers replied in the desired strain, offering Serbian territory with satisfactory guarantees for its delivery after the war, and went so far as to include the Kavalla districts of Greece without so much as a "by your leave" to the Hellenic Government. This action may be considered one of the greatest blunders committed by the Allies in the Balkans. It aroused a storm of opposition in Greece and so strengthened the hand of Constantine that he felt himself, shortly afterward, justified in defying the Venizelist government for the second time. Dr. Radoslavoff must have been hard put to find excuses for the necessary further delay, but he was equal to the occasion. He demanded that Bulgaria should occupy the offered territory at once, and made it clear that the compensations to be accorded to Serbia and Greece must not be greater than the concessions made to Bulgaria.

Toward the end of August, the military situation of the Entente in the eastern theater of the war worsened considerably, and renewed demands were made to Serbia, which were agreed to by Mr. Pashitch's government; the offers of Greek territory were maintained, and even the most pronounced Bulgarianophile among the British journalists in Sofia announced that Bulgaria had received "definite guarantees for the satisfaction of her legitimate claims."

The Sofia Government delayed its reply to this last communication until Sept. 14, by which time she had completed her preparations to join Austria and Germany in the attack upon Serbia. On the 23d inst. the news of Bulgaria's mobilization reached London, an act which was accompanied by official declarations to the Entente ministers by Dr. Radoslavoff to the effect that it was not directed against Serbia!

From this brief recital, it will be evident that Bulgaria was throughout pledged to Austria and Germany. The negotiations with the Allies had a three-fold purpose: Firstly, to gain time in order that a satisfactory military situation might be created in the Orient and permit of the reorganization of the Bulgarian Army; secondly, to wring from the Entente certain admissions so that, in the event of a compromise peace, Bulgaria could plead that her claims had been agreed to by both sides; thirdly, to obtain an assurance of Greek neutrality.

Ferdinand never believed that the Allies could be victorious on land. His council of generals possessed a firm faith in Teuton supremacy. As he stated in a royal proclamation to the Bulgarian Municipalities at the beginning of October, 1915: "Bulgaria must adhere to the Central Powers because, from the development of operations in the various theaters of war as well on the fronts against France and Belgium as on the fronts against Italy, Serbia, and Russia, one sees daily more clearly that victory inclines to the side of Germany and Austria-Hungary."

What Bulgaria wanted was not Macedonia, nor Kavalla, nor the Dobrudja nor Thrace, but the hegemony of the Balkan Peninsula. It was only when all her advertised claims had been conceded, when no further evasion was possible, when her mili-

tary preparations had been completed, and when the Germans and Austrians were ready to attack across the Danube—it was only then that the truth came out. "Bulgaria," said Dr. Radoslavoff in reply to the allied ultimatum, "can never consent to the union of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes in a single state." That is why Bulgaria joined forces with the militaristic empires of Central Europe.

BANKERS DISCUSS THE GOLD SITUATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

PORTLAND, Ore.—Problems arising out of the recent steady decline in the production of gold and out of the great increase in the cost of mining it, have been taken up by banking interests of the Pacific Coast. In a conference held here, and attended by bankers of Oregon, Washington and California, a movement was set on foot to find ways to increase the output and meet the advanced cost of working the gold mines of the United States.

By resolutions adopted and addressed to the American Bankers Association, which is to meet in convention at Chicago on Sept. 23, the conference here went on record as favoring immediate remedial action.

"Resolved, by the bankers here assembled," the resolution said, "that they heartily approve the appointment by the Secretary of the Interior of a committee to study the increased output of gold, in order that the gold production of the United States may be maintained at its pre-war volume."

SENATOR BORAH AND REELECTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

BOISE, Ida.—There is no opposition to Senator Borah's reelection to the Senate this fall as a result of his stand against the Susan B. Anthony amendment. While civic organizations of both men and women, and hundreds of individuals, have implored Senator Borah to support this amendment, practically without exception all take the stand that Senator Borah is of too valuable assist-

ance to the nation to be recalled from the Senate because of his attitude on one measure only.

Mrs. M. J. Sweeley of Twin Falls, president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, expressed the opinion of Republican women generally in her reply to a portion of the clubwomen in Northern Idaho who asked advice concerning what stand they should take regarding Senator Borah. She said:

"As president of the Federation of Women's Clubs, I cannot mingle in politics, but as a Republican woman I would stump the State for Senator Borah before I would see him defeated because of his refusal to vote for the suffrage amendment. As women we cannot afford to be so narrow in our citizenship as to disregard the greatness of a man because he has not agreed with us in one particular." Mrs. Sweeley presented the suffrage plank to the state Republican convention in July.

ARGENTINE PLANS FOR SHIPPING RELIEF

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—President Irigoyen has asked Congress for authority to requisition steamers of Argentine register to be operated under government control for the relief of shipping difficulties. These ships are especially needed in the trade with the United States and Europe.

The President has also asked to be authorized to prohibit the sale of Argentine vessels to other nations. Both these measures would be operative only during the war. The wording of his message is believed to indicate that the requisitioned ships would, on their return voyages, be largely devoted to carrying coal for the Argentine fleet.

CITY CLEAN-UP FUND VOTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

COLUMBUS, Ga.—An appropriation of \$60,000 was unanimously voted by the City Council and the Board of County Commissioners at a recent meeting, as the initial fund to begin the clean-up of the city and county in preparation for the establishment of an infantry school of arms in Columbus.

USE OF INITIATIVE IN OREGON WANING

Only Six Proposals to Be Submitted to Voters of State at the Next November Election

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

PORTLAND, Ore.—Only six proposals will be submitted to the voters of Oregon under the initiative and referendum at the coming November election. It will be the smallest number on any general election ballot since 1912. Comparison of facts relating to the use made of the initiative and referendum in Oregon since its adoption in 1902 indicates that the people are less ready to invoke this instrument of legislation than formerly. From 1902 to 1912 there was a gradual increase in the use of the initiative and referendum. Since 1912 its use has declined. The record shows:

| Year | Amendments | Measures | Total |
|------|------------|----------|-------|
| 1904 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| 1906 | 5 | 6 | 11 |
| 1908 | 10 | 9 | 19 |
| 1910 | 11 | 21 | 32 |
| 1912 | 14 | 23 | 37 |
| 1914 | 19 | 10 | 29 |
| 1916 | 9 | 2 | 11 |
| 1917 | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| 1918 | 1 | 5 | 6 |

*Special election.

While this showing of proposals placed on the ballot from election to election indicates that voters desire neither to amend the constitution nor to enact legislation as much as they formerly did, friends of the initiative and referendum declare the facts signify no waning in the popularity of direct legislation, but rather that pressing questions which needed reform, obtainable more readily through this method than otherwise, have been disposed of, and that legislatures are more amenable than formerly to popular direction in enacting legislation, thus removing in some degree the necessity for frequent resort to direct legislation.

Opponents of the system declare its heyday is passing and that revival of its use in such large degree as formerly is not to be expected.

The Courage to Believe In the Worthiest and Best

IDEALS in life and business are very potent things. We are at war for ideals of liberty and democracy.

CAN ANY MAN DOUBT the force of those ideals, or fail to see what they have done for America since she entered the war—in welding our people together; in giving life a loftier meaning and purpose; in wiping out class distinctions, race and religious differences; in teaching us all to live up to the best that is in us.

* * * *

AS FOR AMERICAN BUSINESS, there will be a new era after the war. We should all be preparing for it now.

WHEN THAT STAMP "Made in America" goes out over the world, the Government should see that it represents merchandise of honest merit—our worthiest and best. Otherwise it will be traded upon by makers of cheap and inferior goods; it will misrepresent the spirit of American business and of American labor.

AMERICA must maintain her quality standards in the eyes of the world. She must proclaim at home and abroad the undoubted economy of buying the best.

MORE AMERICAN MERCHANTS right now should put behind them the temptation of "seeming cheapness." In the present difficult conditions, with high costs and shortage of materials, it is plainer than ever that the only true economy is in buying worthy goods.

THE HOUSE OF KUPPENHEIMER for three generations has held to its belief in quality. As one of the very foremost clothing concerns in the world, it has an organization and buying power surpassed by none; and it places these at the service of all who believe that this is the time to hold high the banner of quality—to maintain standards—and to build for future trade and confidence.

Filene's



WOMEN'S COATS

Women's silvertone coats, \$45

Sketched above. These coats stand out for excellent tailoring and for the way they fit the average figure readily. Hand lined throughout with silk.

Women's fur trimmed coats, \$35

Wool velours coats with big fur collars. The coats are warmly lined.

Women's Bolivia coats, \$55

Figured linings make the coats as good looking inside as outside.

Filene's—mail orders filled—fifth floor

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON

Women's suits fifth floor

Misses' suits fourth floor

\$45

"ALL GERMAN" AT RUMELY SCHOOL

Investigator States, However, That Faculty, Entirely Composed of Americans, Is Free From Suspicion of Disloyalty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. — A report made to the Indiana State Council of Defense by Dr. Horace Ellis, state superintendent of public instruction, on Interlaken, the boys' preparatory school founded at Laporte, Ind., by Dr. Edward A. Rumely, president of the school, is to be sent to the War Department at Washington. Complaints to the council that there were pro-German influences at the school resulted in Dr. Ellis being requested to investigate the school. These complaints followed the arrest of Dr. Rumely on charges connecting him with German propaganda in the United States.

The council decided to have the report forwarded to the War Department without comment because Dr. Ellis said the faculty members at the school informed him that the school had recently entered into a contract with the federal government under the terms of which 1000 young men shall be at the school by Oct. 15 and 1500 young men by Nov. 1, to take vocational courses for federal service.

"I found nothing in the faculty that would lend the slightest suspicion of disloyalty to the school," said Dr. Ellis, pointing out that the instructors are all Americans educated in American institutions. As to the surroundings at the school, however, Dr. Ellis said in his report:

"At Interlaken it is all German—German everywhere—German everything. I venture to suggest that these evidences of a dead day and a still deeper tyranny ought to be removed before the place is occupied by American vocational students or something might happen. There isn't a picture of President Wilson or other eminent Americans in the school, though German pictures are found everywhere and German mantel decorations exclusively are used. I could not but believe that there was grave danger to young boys in being constantly made to look upon those German pictures and other German decorations. The influence unquestionably must have been bad."

Dr. Ellis said that the buildings are of a flimsy construction and that he believed that the founder of the school had an idea of commercializing the plant and using it as a "get rich quick" auxiliary. "My belief is that this school was not established with the right motive, that the real purpose, whether commercial or disloyal, is evidenced by the character of the plant and not at all by the faculty."

Dr. Ellis said he was informed that the regular school had been adjourned for the coming year and that the school will not be used this year unless the government uses it for army purposes.

TENURE OF OFFICE IS NOT ABRIDGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C. — It having been found, since the general order forbidding railroad men to take an active part in politics or to hold political office was issued, that various railroad officers, attorneys and employees were holding offices to which they had been previously elected, a supplementary order has been issued by the Director-General of Railroads permitting such men to complete their terms of office.

Those who prior to the order had been nominated for office may remain in the employ of the railroads until the election. The positions of notaries public, members of draft boards, officers of public libraries and of religious and eleemosynary institutions are not construed as political offices.

DRAGGED IN POND FOR ALLEGED DISLOYALTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LEXINGTON, Ky. — Following alleged disloyal remarks, L. C. Altman of Philadelphia, said to be a wealthy coal operator, was seized here in front of a leading hotel by a party of men, taken several miles into the country in an automobile, a rope tied about his body and he was dragged through a muddy pond. He was then freed, but forced to walk back to the city. He admitted that the incident occurred, but declared his loyalty.

LANDS CLASSIFIED FOR STOCK RAISING

WASHINGTON, D. C. — More than 1,200,000 acres were classified under the Stock-Raising Homestead Act in August, the areas by states being as follows: Arizona, 145,115 acres; California, 25,193; Colorado, 13,593; Idaho, 170,143; New Mexico, 121,154; Oklahoma, 96,715; Oregon, 145,163; Wyoming, 596,715; total, 1,225,750. About 8,700,000 acres have now been classified as stock-raising lands.

CAMBRIDGE COURSE IN NAVAL ARCHITECTURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C. — A 10 weeks' intensive course in naval architecture is to be opened on Sept. 30 at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge under the supervision of Prof. Frank B. McKibben, supervisor

of technical training of the Educational and Training Section of the United States Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corporation. Those who take this course, it is announced, should be graduates of civil, mechanical or architectural engineering courses, or should have the equivalent of the training that they afford. Professor McKibben says that less than a dozen naval architects were graduated in this country last year, and that the field offers great opportunities for the technically trained young man.

PRO-GERMAN FILM MADE PATRIOTIC

With Approval of United States Court Suppressed Motion Picture "The Spirit of '76" Is Divested of False Features

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LOS ANGELES, Cal. — Through an order of United States District Judge Benjamin F. Bledsoe of Los Angeles, the erstwhile pro-German film, "The Spirit of '76," is to be started on a new career, this time of patriotic usefulness. It was the exhibition of this film that resulted in the conviction of its producer, Robert Goldstein, on two counts of a federal indictment charging him with violation of the Espionage Act, and for which he was sentenced to the federal penitentiary at McNeil's Island and to pay a fine of \$5000.

At the same time that Goldstein was arrested for violation of the Espionage Act, his film was seized and the Continental Producing Company, of which he was the directing head, was shortly after thrown into bankruptcy.

Mr. Moore found the company with debts of approximately \$40,000, and the incriminating film, which was 14,000 feet long and cost \$160,000 to produce, as the only asset. That the film would have to be remade, and the complained-of portions—such as those picturing a massacre of Americans by the British during the War of the Revolution—eliminated, was patent. It was a case of eliminating such misshaping of history as would tend to cause or promote discord between America and Britain.

With the aid of L. B. Binford, attorney for the trustee, and encouraged and assisted by United States District Judge Bledsoe and Mrs. Bledsoe, United States District Attorney Robert O'Connor and Referee in Bankruptcy Force Parker, and others, Mr. Moore had the film worked over until there was left 6500 feet of good American film, showing the signing of the Declaration of Independence, the ringing of the Liberty Bell, Washington at Valley Forge and other scenes of like patriotic character.

To these other scenes were added, and the film evolved constitutes a historic document of much value. It revolves around the truism of history that it was a German, George III of England, with the true Prussian lust for world conquest, who sought, through the instrumentality of oppression, to scotch the spirit of liberty in the English colonies. When his own soldiers turned against him, it was Hessians that he hired for the work. All this is shown in the film, which will shortly be released for booking in all parts of the United States, England and France, and the proceeds from which will go to pay off the debts of the bankrupt concern. More than 500 persons were employed in some of the battle scenes of the remade play.

INCREASE OF STEEL PRODUCTION SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

YOUNGSTOWN, O. — Increase in the production from existing blast furnaces is the only practical means of increasing the steel production in the present emergency, operators here say. Blast furnace operators feel there should be no trouble in increasing the daily iron output from 8000 to 10,000 tons, since 30 more stacks than were in operation a year ago are producing no more iron. Three blast furnaces hereabouts are being overhauled; four others are soon to be, and other units will be given like attention as required. One 550-ton stack will be completed in less than 30 days and the output of two former merchant stacks will be increased about 75 tons daily through the installation of modern filling machinery.

USE OF GERMAN AND TELEPHONE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LINCOLN, Neb. — The State Council of Defense and the State Railway Commission have composed their differences over the order of the former, that only English should be spoken over telephone wires, and the holding of the latter that there was no law prohibiting the use of German or any other language over the telephone. The council has conceded that as a matter of law this is true, and the commission joins with the council in making it a test of a man's desire to be listed as patriotic that he use only English.

FRENCH GIRLS FOR COLLEGES

WASHINGTON, D. C. — More than 150 French girls will arrive in the United States within the next two weeks to be educated in different parts of the country. They have been given scholarships by the Association of American Colleges.

DEPARTMENT OF AERONAUTICS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The Senate Committee on Military Affairs reported favorably on Tuesday a bill by Senator New of Indiana providing for the creation of a Department of Aeronautics.

SIGNBOARDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

You will never forget your excitement when you saw your first Cat and Fiddle. It may have been on a walk with your father and you passed a wayside inn with the extraordinary sign of a cat standing on its hind legs playing the fiddle to a ring of mice dancing round it. You laughed outright and wondered what on earth it could mean and when your father told you that some people thought the name was a corruption of the words Caion fiddle, a stanch Protestant of Queen Mary's time, you were enthralled with the whole subject of inn signs at once and immediately asked for other examples and decided that the Goat and Compasses was even better, when you heard that it might have been corrupted from the words "God Encompasses."

There are other explanations to both, of course. The connection between a cat and a fiddle isn't so remote as you might think because fiddle strings are made of catgut and a small kind of fiddle used to be called a kit—so it might have come about in quite another way. The Goat and Compasses too might have been named the "Goat" to start with and a later owner, who was perhaps a Mason, might have added the emblematic compasses. But you didn't know anything about that till much later. Looking back now you don't think you would have believed them if you had, the first ones were so much more romantic and interesting. However, it served to open up the whole subject to you—and you were never behind-hand with your questions.

It is a very long way back to the origin of signboards, even if it can be said to have been discovered at all. There is always a delightful chance nowadays that some prying archaeologist may have found his way across yet another range of antiquity and at the very moment is writing a book to disprove every existing theory and to carry the story back another cycle or two.

However, whether any recent discoveries have carried the signboards story back any further or not, it is certain that the ancient Egyptians had them and used them in much the same way that we used them and still use a few of them. Generally speaking, in the East there had been no use of such things. Each trade had its own streets or district and when you went into that particular street you knew exactly the kind of goods you would find there, whether they were of brass or leather or cloth or silk, as the case might be. In Egypt

special signs, yet the wayside inns would, and these signs probably denoted the special class of customer they wanted to attract. Very far back there might have been the cross to attract the Christian and the sun and moon to halt the pagan. There might be special emblems of the Briton, the Saxon and the Dane hung out for the same purpose, while if the innkeeper wished for the patronage of soldiers he might hang out a sword, and so on.

Along with this, too, began to appear arms and crests and badges—heraldry in fact—and the reasons for them are curious. In the Middle Ages the strongholds of the nobility, particularly in their owner's absence, were used as hostels for travelers. The family arms, of course, hung over their gates and the most conspicuous object in the arms soon began to give the place a name to the ignorant traveler, who, knowing less than nothing about heraldry and its lions, grules or azure, called them plain red or blue lions. Such signs quickly became familiar to the popular mind and the professional innkeeper was quick to seize them, and straightway hung out his green dragon without let or hindrance.

Civilization wasn't much more than a half-day affair in those days. There were few shops and fewer competitors, so it didn't need a very elaborate sign to describe your business—no one could read, of course, so there was no temptation to write your name. A knife did for the cutler, a stocking for the hosier, a hand for the glover, a pair of scissors for the tailor, and so on. But gradually, as the number of the shops dealing in the same wares increased, something more became necessary. Reading was still at the lowest of the ebb, so you must have a sign, the gaudier the better, and thenceforth signs became the order of the day—and then again more signs. Those whose names permitted advertised by means of a rebus; that is to say, a hare and a bottle illustrated John Harebottle, the leather dresser, or what not. Those whose names were not so complaisant, boldly adopted a picture of anything they fancied, and by and by the whole animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms were ransacked for original material.

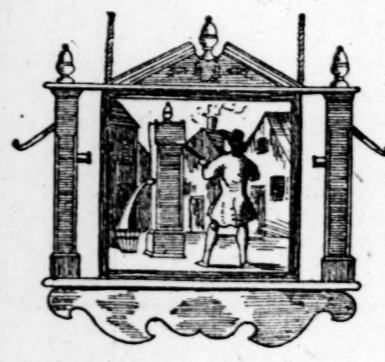
And finally, because most of the signs in any one town were usually painted by only one or two painters, the subjects got repeated ad lib., and differed only in color or minor details. The booksellers' signs were particularly interesting. They used a woodcut of their shop sign as a bookplate, in order to prevent pirating, and one of them, one Benedict Hector of Bologna, gives his patrons the following advice: "Purchaser beware when you wish to buy books issued from my printing office. Look at my sign which is reprinted on the title-page, and you can never be mistaken. For some evil disposed printers have affixed my name to their uncorrected and faulty works in order to secure a better sale for them."

Thus the heyday of the sign business broke. Having established the necessity of them, originality, costliness, quaintness, anything and everything outré was called upon in order to go

as it was in Europe 200 years back. The Romans originated the sign of the Bush, which became the sign of the English posthouses and was made compulsory by law in Richard II's time. They even went so far as to call their streets after signs like the "Bear with the Hat on," in the Baquille, and judging from Horace's description of them their realism convinced him as much as it had Aristotle before him. He says, "I admire the pictures of the men that are fighting painted in red or in black as if they were really alive, striking and avoiding each other's weapons as if they were actually moving."

But it is the ruins of Pompeii and Herculaneum that are the greatest treasure houses for the sign hunters. Some of them are painted, but most of them were in stone or terra cotta relief let into the shop fronts. For instance, a dairy has been found by the sign of a goat carved on it; a mule driving a flour mill was the sign of a certain baker; a school displayed the not specially attractive sign—to the boy—of a scholar being birched, while a fashionable shoemaker in Herculaneum possessed a well painted Cupid carrying a pair of lady's shoes, one on his head and the other in his hand.

So it isn't stretching the connection unduly to conclude that our forefathers got their signboards from the Romans and if in those middle-aged days there were not so many shops that they needed to be separated by



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Pump



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Nobody



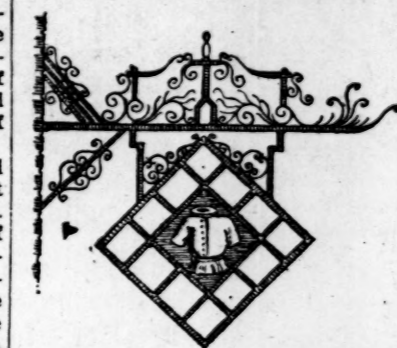
Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Whistling Oyster

drawn above the shops which though small appear to have breadth and depth." On the face of it this doesn't seem capable of any other meaning except that the shops had signs of some sort whose art in Aristotle's opinion wasn't altogether contemptible—that is about all we get from Greece and it isn't much.

Then Rome comes on the scene and as usual from the Romans we get all the information we want and the signboard situation seems to have been much the same there 2000 years ago

one better than the man next door. In England, most of the signs were hung from an iron bar projecting from the house or from a post standing in front of it. The iron work supporting and surrounding it soon became as important as the sign itself, and Renaissance art was lavished upon it without stint just as it was upon every-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Doublet and Harrow

thing else small and great. In the country, where there was more room, the inn signs became veritable triumphal arches, spanning the road, and enriched with all the carving and gilding that art could introduce.

There was one other kind of sign worth mentioning, and this was one which seemed to have been confined to the Stews on the Bank side, whose walls by a special proclamation of Henry VIII were to be "whited and painted with signs on the front for a token of the houses."

These signs in the Stews take us over to France, for they were more like French ones than the English.

MORE BILLIONS ASKED FOR WAR DEPARTMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The House Appropriations Committee, of which Representative Swager Sherley of Kentucky is chairman, will immediately commence hearings on an additional army appropriation bill which calls for \$7,347,727,602 to meet the requirements of the enlarged military program. The regular army appropriation bill for the current year carried \$17,000,000,000, so that the carrying out of the military program of the United States for the next year is estimated to cost something like \$24,000,000,000, which will probably exceed the total amount of money received from the pending revenue bill and the sale of Liberty bonds.

PRO-GERMANISM SUPPRESSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

DALLAS, Texas. — Texas Masonic bodies have experienced no difficulty in combating disloyalty and pro-Germanism in the lodges in this state. This is in a large measure due to the fact that action looking to the suppression of such sentiment was taken early and disloyal movements were stopped in their beginning. The Texas Masonic Grand Lodge in its meeting at Waco last year declined to extend recognition to any German lodges of Masons.

EDUCATION OF BRAZILIAN BOYS

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The Brazilian Government is about to send a large number of young men to the United States to study agriculture, electricity and other subjects.

GERMANS' LICENSES CANCELED

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil. — The Brazilian Government has canceled the licenses of German insurance companies.

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LUTHERAN PAPERS ON "ANGELUS" IDEA

St. Louis Witness Says Action of United States Senate in Passing the Resolution Shows How Some Seek Their Party Ends

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill. — A copy of the Lutheran Witness of St. Louis, Mo., containing an editorial entitled, "Official Recognition for the Roman Catholic Angelus?" has come to hand in this city. Speaking of the United States Senate's passage of the Angelus resolution, the Lutheran Witness says: "This action not only called forth a storm of protests from widely different sources, but revealed to many the strength and cleverness with which some are today, by the employment of public means, seeking to gain party ends." Another Lutheran periodical, the Northwestern Lutheran, is quoted editorially to this effect:

"The practice of prayer for one minute at noon is called 'The Angelus.' That word has a strange sound to Protestant ears. Some senators are not sufficiently interested in religion to appreciate the difference between a Protestant prayer and an 'Angelus,' and that undoubtedly accounts for their willingness to adopt the strange name. Now it happens that an 'Angelus' is 'a form of devotion commemorating the incarnation by repeating three Scripture texts on the mystery, alternating with three Ave Marias, followed by a versicle and response with prayer,' according to Webster. It is said at morning, noon and evening at the sound of a bell, called the Angelus bell. Just how some alert Roman Catholic slipped some in on these unwary and rather ill-informed senators we do not know; but we do know that there is a great deal of 'secret diplomacy' being practiced at Washington and in the army—and all in the interests of the Roman Catholic church. That bill is now in the hands of a committee of the House of Representatives, and it is in order for Protestants to sit down quickly and write to their representatives, demanding that the Angelus-fly be removed from the ointment. . . . If Roman Catholics want the Angelus, no Protestant will offer the slightest objection; but neither the Senate nor Congress has any right to foist a Roman Catholic prayer upon the country."

ANGELUS PLAN NOT FAVORED IN TACOMA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

TACOMA, Wash. — The effort to put the Angelus, or noon-day prayer, idea into effect in Tacoma is apparently a failure. On Aug. 19 the managing board of the civic bureau of the Tacoma Commercial Club and Chamber of Commerce took action recommending and urging the "trustees of the Commercial Club and Chamber of Commerce to take leadership in establishing in Tacoma the practice of what may be called noonday intercession." The Commercial Club passed a resolution embodying this idea and a committee was appointed by the civic bureau to present the matter to the different churches and organizations of Tacoma for their cooperation in establishing the practice, and the matter is still in abeyance.

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secretary of the Tacoma Commercial Club and Chamber of Commerce, says, however, that the response from the churches and the people of Tacoma generally has been very unfavorable to having the practice established and that the matter will be dropped.

The exact status of the Angelus resolution in Congress, that is, the fact that it has been passed by the Senate and not by the House, and consequently could not be said to have the approval of the government, is apparently not fully understood here, inasmuch as the action by the managing board of the civic bureau referred to the noonday prayer as a "movement approved in Washington."

HEARST PRINTS PUBLICLY BURNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

EUGENE, Ore. — Copies of publications issued by William Randolph Hearst, which had accumulated at newsstands here since a recent agreement was put in effect by newsdealers barring all Hearst publications from sale in Eugene on the ground that they were disloyal, were burned publicly in a bonfire here. A crowd of people assembled for the occasion, which included members of the patriot league.

Citizens sang patriotic songs as the flames mounted and patriotic addresses were made in which the newsdealers were commended for their action in barring the alleged disloyal Hearst publications from sale.

LARGE DRY DOCK FOR NEW ORLEANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La. — Announcement was recently made by the New Orleans office of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, of the establishment here of a 10,000-ton dry dock, and the largest ship repair plant in the entire South. The plant and dock, work on which will commence immediately, will cost approximately \$1,250,000, and will accommodate the largest steamship that enters the port. After the dock is in operation, between 350 and 400 men will be employed, for the most part skilled mechanics. New Orleans shipping interests have been heretofore seriously hampered by ships avoiding this port because of poor repair facilities. The government dry dock will enable all repairs to be made in New Orleans.

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HOW LABOR IS ADJUSTING ITSELF TO PRESENT DAY DEMANDS

LABOR POSITION AFTER THE WAR

Canadian Leader Says It Will Be Called Upon as a Partner With Full Voice in Counseling National Policies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—"Organized labor in Canada has much cause for satisfaction at its achievements and much reason to be proud of the accomplishments of its men in these trying times," said Mr. J. T. Foster, president of the Montreal Trades and Labor Council, in discussing the labor situation of Canada at the present moment. The council is a powerful body, operating in affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, and may be considered as the labor parliament of Greater Montreal, made up of all representatives of all the international craft unions in the city and district.

"The years we have been passing through lately have been fraught with momentous issues. The procession of events brought about by the long continued struggle for supremacy on the part of the nations of Europe has had a marked effect on the workers of this continent, and our members have been called upon to face circumstances and to undergo sacrifices almost beyond their endurance, and to their everlasting credit may it be said they have responded nobly.

"The problems that face us are such that will call for all the innate wisdom and inherent honesty of our leaders and all the loyalty and preservation of the membership. When the lust of war and devastation is stilled, when the great work of reconstruction is begun, organized labor will be called upon to play its part and do its share, not in a hiring capacity as in the past, but as a partner with full voice in the counseling and directing of affairs. The day has passed when their right to do so can be questioned. No one dares, in the face of their accomplishments, question their right or ability to assist in guiding and directing the policy of nations.

"That right," Mr. Foster concluded, "has been dearly purchased on the fields of France and Flanders, and ably earned in the parliamentary councils of the allied nations. Therefore, true to the principles of their organization; the organized workers of Canada move forward. They have earned the right to the reward now demanded, and their slogan is, organize, agitate and educate."

To a group of members of the Montreal Trades and Labor Council, the special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor put this question: "What will be the aim of organized labor in Canada after the war?" The labor men very emphatically declared that a new era had dawned for their movement. In substance, these Montreal workers said: "We claim for labor in its best and highly organized form that it has during the war made a great and good name for itself. Labor has shown itself to be the great indispensable factor. It has become something more than a mere servant of society, ranked low and paid badly, and treated worse than any other section in the land. It is for labor to maintain its high level and not be driven from the pedestal upon which it has been able to place itself by its serviceableness to the civilized world."

"The organized workers of Canada recognized the importance of seeking the points of agreement upon which they could act in common, and of overcoming the points of difference which arose. They had been able, as an organized whole, to avert stoppage of work and strikes through the peaceful machinery of their organization. It had advanced considerably further the fundamental that the humblest of workmen had rights corresponding to those which the employer claimed and recognized.

Collective bargaining was no more than common sense. All those rights which capital had exercised for itself, it must concede even to the general workers. Labor, in a word, said these men, demanded the right to be considered as a full partner in the world's work; and the workers of Canada would not be behind in the grand march of democratic progress.

TEXAS TO TRY TO STOP EXODUS OF MEXICANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

DALLAS, Texas.—Adjutant-General Harley of Texas has requested the State Council of Defense to launch a campaign for the enlistment of Mexican laboring classes in Texas to check the wholesale exodus of Mexicans from the State due to the registration called for under the selective service law. The Mexicans are needed in the cotton fields, and it is proposed to have the county councils send speakers into the Mexican districts to explain that the Mexicans are in no danger of being drafted into the United States Army.

RAID REVEALS I. W. W. LITERATURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BURLINGTON, Vt.—In a raid at Barre, Vt., on Tuesday, H. C. Shurtliff, United States Commissioner, and G. F. Larky, deputy United States marshal, captured 49 circular letters sent out by members of the I. W. W. in Chicago, appealing for funds for the defense of W. D. Haywood, convicted I. W. W. leader. The letters

came through the Barre post office, and one with a broken seal revealed the title to a leaflet, printed in Italian, and bearing the title, "Verso L'Epilogo," and bearing the I. W. W. imprint.

A search revealed 39 letters of the same kind, all but one of which had been addressed to Italians employed in the granite quarries at Barre. They purported to have been signed by Durillo Mari, and gave the address to which subscriptions should be sent as 501 North Halstead Street, Box 12, Chicago, Ill.

The matter has been reported to the Chicago authorities. It is contended that the matter was unobtainable.

COOLIE LABOR IN CANADA OPPOSED

Trades and Labor Congress Adopts Resolution Against Its Further Use in Coal Mines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

QUEBEC, Que.—The question of coolie labor in Canada was responsible for a controversy at the Trades and Labor Congress here this week. This question was brought before the convention by a motion from the Glace Bay local union of the Amalgamated Mine Workers of Nova Scotia, which claimed that the question of introducing Asiatic labor into coal mines was constantly raised by the Federal Government. It stated that the men already employed in this industry cannot be and are not fully employed, and that for the past two years they have not had a normal day's work, because of the lack of equipment.

The motion went on to say that the local is absolutely opposed to the introduction of coolie labor on account of its cheapness and the "pernicious competition" which would result among the workers of the Dominion, and urged the congress to place itself on record regarding the question and to use all means in its power to resist the further introduction of this class of alien labor.

As originally drafted, the motion included a recommendation to call a general Dominion-wide strike if more of such labor was brought in, but a modifying amendment by the Resolution Committee was forced through after a half hour of debate.

A motion to pass on to the Resolution Committee a recommendation that the Military Service Act be repealed the congress refused by a large majority.

The recommendation that a message of greeting be sent from the congress to the Canadian Army, submitted to the convention by P. Draper, secretary, at the request of Senator Robertson, was finally carried amidst cheers.

Other resolutions adopted by the congress demanded a fair wage for workers, based on local conditions; the formation of a free department, along the lines of the American body; an increase of the allowances under the Nova Scotia Compensation Act; improved conditions for workmen in eastern mines; the nationalization of railways and lands owned by them, and compulsory insurance.

John W. Bruce, representing the United Association of Plumbers and Steam Fitters, proposed in a resolution that a committee be appointed to draft a manifesto with a declaration of views for a program of reconstruction after the war. The resolution was finally passed with an amendment proposed by Secretary Draper.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TOPEKA, Kan.—The trial of the 50 I. W. W. leaders and workers arrested by government and state officials in the Kansas oil fields last winter has been set for Sept. 24 in the United States District Court at Wichita. The men are now confined in various county jails of the State, except half a dozen who were able to obtain bond.

The men are all charged with violations of the Espionage Act and attempting to prevent the United States Government from carrying out its plans for the selective draft and in hindering the production of oil and refined petroleum products, essential war industries. They were rounded up in one raid by state and government officials, who had been watching the activities of the I. W. W. leaders in the State.

RENT REGULATION PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—The San Antonio Real Estate Board has taken up the matter of rent profiteering, particularly with regard to the families of soldiers in the service of the United States. The city has been divided into districts and a committee appointed to list rental property and rental charges. These records will be kept and the names of property owners and rental agents who persist in overcharging will be published, and the city asked to enact some kind of ordinance that will reach and regulate this evil.

MAYOR WORKS IN SHIPYARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SEATTLE, Wash.—Owing to a scarcity of labor in the shipyards and upon the urgent appeal of government representatives, men of the professions are accepting the call and taking eight-hour shifts as holders-on, rivet boys and the like. Mayor Ole Hansen has taken a shift in the afternoon, and another who has taken a job painting ships is Edward Hill, a former resident of Boston and a landscape painter.

LABOR REAFFIRMS HARMONY PLEDGE

At Birmingham Conference the Assurance Is Renewed That Workers in the United States Are Enlisted to Win the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Nearly 9000 people, representing labor and capital, and nearly every nationality, greeted the speakers at the great labor rally in Birmingham recently. The principal speech was made by John B. Densmore, Director-General of the United States employment service. Gov. Charles Henderson presided at the meeting. A chorus of 500 Negroes sang Negro melodies and patriotic airs.

The keynote of all the speeches was the attainment and preservation of harmony between labor and capital, or the employer and the employee. Director Densmore said: "The message I bring to you is that you continue as you have, each and every one of you, in the sacrifices that you have already made and are making for the sake of our boys. Nothing in the history of the world equals that which America has done in the last year. The sacrifices you have made have averted an overwhelming disaster, and your sacrifices made it possible for the 1,600,000 American boys under General Pershing to smash their way on to Germany, as you read this evening that they are doing.

"It is inconceivable that any man, employer or employee, could think of the things going on over there and fail to do all he can to provide our boys with the things they need.

"In other times there were refusals to arbitrate, but employers and employees have not together now for the first time and, sitting down together, they have talked matters over and helped each other. All are pulling together on the biggest thing the world has ever seen. They are pulling together so that our boys can finish up the work and come back next summer."

Jerome Jones of Atlanta, Ga., special representative of President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, told of the part labor was playing in this war. He spoke of its loyalty and sacrifices, and declared that never in the world's history had labor been recognized as it is in this great crisis, and that now was no time for caviling. "The worker is on his honor to do his part in the war. When the war is over there will be no less credit to the worker than to the soldier on the battlefield," he said. "See to it when your page in history is written that you get proper credit for the part you are taking to protect democracy. Labor never got anything, economically or otherwise, except that which it was morally worthy of."

EDUCATING WOMEN FOR WORK IN TRADES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Since so many women are taking the places of men as skilled laborers it is evident that some provision must be made for their training. Secretary of the Interior, Franklin K. Lane, has written to the Board of Education of this city that to organize, equip and maintain trade schools or classes for these women would be too expensive an undertaking, but proposes that such schools and classes already established for men be opened for women, thus extending the plan of coeducation which is becoming more and more general throughout the country.

SCOTTISH RITE OFFICERS CHOSEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Barton Smith of Toledo, O., was reelected Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council of the Thirty-third and Last Degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States, at the council's triennial meeting here on Wednesday. Mr. Smith will serve for a fourth term. The other officers elected are as follows:

Leon M. Abbott, Boston, Grand Lieutenant Commander; Amos Pettibone, Chicago, Grand Minister of State; William C. Mason, Deputy for Maine; George W. Currier, Deputy for New Hampshire; Henry L. Ballou, Deputy for Vermont; Charles T. Gallagher, Deputy for Massachusetts; Charles C. Mumford, Deputy for Rhode Island; Charles L. Hubbard, Deputy for Connecticut; John L. Thomas, Deputy for New York; Robert A. Shirreffs, Deputy for New Jersey; James Isaac Buchanan, Deputy for Pennsylvania; Harry J. Guthrie, Deputy for Delaware; Frank S. Harmon, Deputy for Ohio; John J. Carlton, Deputy for Michigan; William Geake, Deputy for Indiana; Sylvester O. Spring, Deputy for Illinois; George H. Benzenberg, Deputy for Wisconsin; Leroy A. Goddard, Chicago, Grand Treasurer-General; James H. Godding, New York, Grand Secretary-General; Frederick W. Hamilton, Boston, Grand Keeper of Archives; Frederick B. Stevens, Boston, Grand Master-General of Ceremonies; Robert A. Shirreffs, Elizabeth, N. J., Grand Standard Bearer; Charles M. Gerdenier, Bridgeport, Conn.; Grand Captain of the Guard; George W. Currier, Grand

Prior; Robinson Locke, Charles F. Johnson, Fager J. Shible, and William C. Geake, Grand Marshals of the Camps; John Yoadley, Grand Organist; Soion W. Stevens, Emeritus Grand Organist; George W. Chester, Grand Senechal; Henry Schaeffer, Assistant Grand Senechal; Theodore H. Emerson, Emeritus Grand Senechal; James Isaac Buchanan, Leon M. Abbott, Charles L. Hubbard, Arthur G. Pollard, Frederick W. Hamilton, Charles T. Gallagher, and George H. Benzenberg, Trustees of Permanent Fund.

DRY WORLD IS AIM OF CONFERENCE

Anti-Saloon League Invites Allies and Neutrals to Take Part in Ohio Meeting and Will Appeal to Peace Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—An international conference of temperance and prohibition workers will be held in Columbus, O., on Nov. 19-21, to discuss ways of aiding in winning the war and some kind of cohesion among the anti-alcohol forces of the world looking toward world-wide destruction of the liquor traffic. This cohesion will probably take the form of an international conference of anti-liquor forces, to be held at the time when the peace conference is being conducted.

The Columbus conference is called by the Anti-Saloon League of America, and every temperance organization and government of the countries allied with the United States, as well as the neutrals, has been requested to send delegates.

Those who are organizing the conference declare that the unusual benefits experienced by the nations where there has been any considerable suppression of alcoholic beverages have been so uniform as to leave only one course open to insure greatest industrial efficiency, highest moral conditions and strongest military force, namely, complete prohibition of liquor manufacture and consumption.

The conference will discuss means of presenting to the peace conference the wisdom of prohibition as an article of the peace agreement.

Dry Planks Retained

Contests in California—Democrats Indorse Francis J. Heney

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—An effort to eliminate from the platform committee's report a plank favoring ratification by the next Legislature of the Federal Prohibition Amendment delayed final action on the Republican State Convention until early on Wednesday, when a motion to strike out this plan was defeated.

The platform committee of the Democratic State Convention encountered in committee the obstacle which the Republicans met on the floor in the form of opposition to a federal prohibition plank, but the final platform draft adopted included indorsement of war-time prohibition action by Congress.

Francis J. Heney, defeated for the Democratic nomination for Governor at the recent primary election by Mayor James Rolph, Republican of San Francisco, was indorsed by the Democratic convention as its nominee.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—This city is preparing to meet the change to prohibition as well as possible, and nowhere is this disposition more manifest than among the dealers in reality. It is considered certain that of all America's great cities, St. Louis will feel the change most, but despite the pessimistic view taken by men high up in the liquor interests, St. Louis is by no means unanimously of their opinion. The real estate men believe that a real and a permanent benefit will be developed.

One St. Louis real estate dealer in discussing the law said: "It is my opinion that there should be little difficulty at the present time in renting a large majority of the places made vacant by the saloons. Many other businesses are anxious to get possession of some of the choice corners, all over the city, that are now occupied by saloons. Of course there will be a number of places that will be forced to lie idle for a long time, but, from the real estate point of view, this drawback is more than counter-balanced by the fact, which seems to be borne out in some communities where prohibition has been in effect, that men who formerly were heavy drinkers will begin to save and ultimately their savings will be invested in real estate."

NO SURPLUS OF RAILROAD MEN

Director-General Says It Is Patriotic Duty of Necessary Employees to Claim Deferred Classification in the Draft

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Director-General of Railroads has issued instructions to the regional directors of the railroads of the United States explaining the status of railroad employees with reference to the draft and especially emphasizing the importance of the work that they do in transporting the army and its supplies. He directs the regional directors to "state to the district board, with my full authority, that after eight and a half months of a thorough and continuing study of this subject, being constantly in touch with employers of railroad labor, the representatives of the railroad employees, and the representatives of the labor situation generally for the whole country, there is no surplus whatever of employees for running the railroads, and there is no surplus supply of labor from which new employees can be drawn to replace those who may be taken for military service.

"Any competent railroad employee taken from an indispensable branch of the railroad service," says Mr. McAdoo, "will be subtracted from a force which is already too small, and which cannot be adequately replenished. The taking of any such employee by any district board would be a step tending to injure the war operations of some railroads.

"The drain upon skilled railroad labor has already been proportionately greater than the drain upon skilled labor of other industries, and this in part accounts for the exceptional shortage of skilled railroad labor which confronts the United States Railroad Administration.

"It is the patriotic duty of the men who are considered necessary for the operation of the railroads to claim deferred classification, and to furnish the district boards with the necessary information in their answers to questionnaires to show the basis for such classification. Every man who is helping in these necessary occupations to operate the railroads in this country is rendering not only a service indispensable to the war, but a service that is as praiseworthy and creditable as any war service could be."

STATE-WIDE LIBERTY CHORUS COMMITTEE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—At a meeting held pursuant to call by the manager of the State Committee on Public Safety, a permanent organization was formed to have charge, throughout the State of Massachusetts, of the formation of liberty choruses. H. L. Higginson was chosen chairman of the general committee.

Eastern Supervisor Named

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

HARTFORD, Conn.—James S. Stevens, who has been active here in building up community singing, as director of Liberty choruses in this State, has been named by the National Council of Defense to supervise the formation and maintenance of Liberty choruses in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New Jersey.

YALE ARTILLERY SCHOOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale University is to have the only artillery training school connected with any American university and all men being prepared for laboratory positions in field, base and mobile hospitals and mobile laboratories abroad are to be trained at the Yale Army Laboratory School, according to an announcement following the meeting of the Yale corporation on Tuesday afternoon. The officer in charge of the Yale Artillery School is to be Maj. Samuel A. Weldon, a graduate of Harvard University, the School of Fire for Field Artillery at Fort Sill and the artillery school at Meuse, France.

CANADIAN FOOD CONSERVATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Canada Food Board is going about its business in an extremely thorough manner, and the slightest infraction of the terms of the various orders-in-council dealing with conservation is dealt with in such

Atlanta, Georgia

OLSAN BROTHERS

Accredited Agency for

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Battle Creek, Mich.

BAHLMAN'S

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Syracuse, N. Y.

Wieting Shoe Store

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RED CROSS SHOE

LABOR SUPPLY IS SHORT IN TEXAS

Skilled and Unskilled Workers in Demand—Industrial Concerns in Need of Men Displaying a Patriotic Spirit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

DALLAS, Tex.—The labor supply in Texas is far below the demand, according to reports received at the United States Employment Office in Dallas. The office has calls for several hundred skilled workers and 1000 unskilled laborers, which it has found impossible to fill.

Several thousand workers have been sent out of Texas since the federal employment office was opened. The call for men for government work is placed ahead of private enterprises, which are being more and more restricted to enable more men to be sent to government plants. Heads of large industrial concerns in the State are feeling the labor shortage, but all are displaying a patriotic spirit.

Texas factories and industrial plants are being rapidly converted to war work under the direction of Louis Lipsitz, director of the eleventh industrial district.

TRAINING CORPS FOR NEGROES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—An opportunity of entering a students' army training corps will be afforded Negro students in Atlanta through the cooperation of Morehouse College and Atlanta University, which, taken together, meet the requirements of a military college under government supervision, as is stated in an announcement recently mailed to students of these institutions.

ITALIAN JOURNALISTS MISSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—An official mission of Italian journalists representing the newspapers of Italy has returned to this city after touring the United States and witnessing the vast extent of the work of the United States in the war. They have been sending back to Italy long dispatches describing enthusiastically America's support of the allied cause.

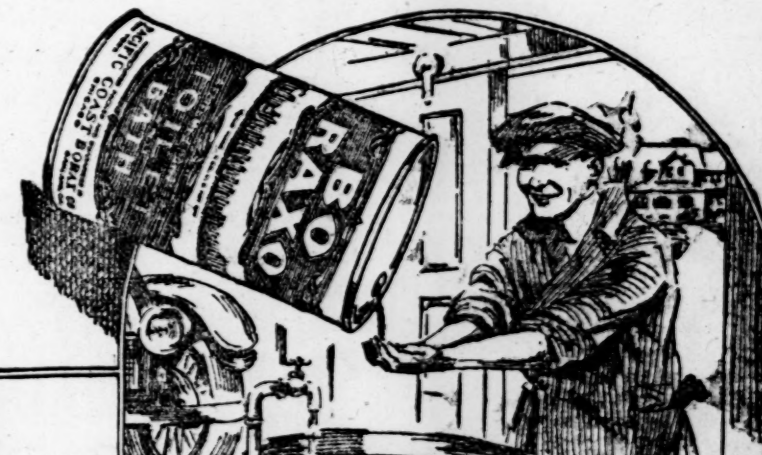
PLATFORM FOR PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

CONCORD, N. H.—Unequivocal indorsement of President Wilson's terse reply to the "spurious Austrian peace proposal" was voted at the Republican State Convention here on Wednesday. The platform indorses constitutional prohibition, and places the party on record as opposed to any impairment of the State Prohibition Law.

REPAIRING DONE IN CAMPS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Articles of wearing apparel numbering 1,450,378 were repaired during the month of July in the shops of various camps and cantonments, the report of the Conservation Division of the Quartermasters Corps, made public Tuesday, shows.



Cuts Off Auto Grease and Grime

HERE is something that will be welcomed by the auto owner—because it takes grease and dirt off the hands in a jiffy—

MULE TEAM
BO-RAXO
Bath and Toilet Powder

After an auto trip or a morning spent overhauling the car, sprinkle BO-RAXO in the wash-bowl and see how quickly the creamy lather cleans and clears the skin.

It's the Borax in BO-RAXO that does it—dissolves away every particle of dirt and leaves the skin white and free.

Your dealer sells BO-RAXO in sanitary sifter-top cans. More economical than soap.

15c and 30c

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS GENERAL NEWS

CHAMPIONSHIPS
START TOMORROW

Over 300 Athletes Are Entered
for the National Junior Track
and Field Meet at the Great
Lakes Naval Training Station

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau
CHICAGO, Ill.—More than 300 en-
tries have been received for the ju-
nior National A. A. U. championship
outdoor track and field games of 1918
which will be conducted on the newly
built track at Great Lakes N. T. S. to-
morrow. The senior championships
will be run off Saturday, the national
junior championships on Monday morn-
ing and the national all-around indi-
vidual championship meet on Monday
afternoon.

The entries for the junior events
cover three entire days to tabulate and
classify for the various events, and the
senior events, with an even greater
list of athletes took another day. En-
tries closed last week, but late appli-
cations in the mails were not all in
until Monday night and the classifying
and registering of the men was an
impressive clerical task in itself.

The battle for the junior national
championship is thought to rest be-
tween the Chicago Athletic Association,
the Great Lakes Naval Training
Station and the Pelham Bay Naval
Training Station. The Chicago club
and the Great Lakes bluejackets have
made the advantage of Pelham Bay
because of their greater numbers.
More than a score of other teams
from United States service posts, athletic
clubs, colleges, preparatory schools
and Y. M. C. A. and other similar or-
ganizations are represented for the
junior championships. This will re-
sult in the best meet in the annals
of the junior games as a United States
championship event.

There are 16 track and field events
on the program for both the junior
and senior championship meets, and
they were prepared under the direction
of Justice B. S. Weeks of the national
meet. To expedite the events com-
panies of enlisted naval men from the
Great Lakes station have been drilled
to carry the hurdles on and off the
track at burst call and to put down
and take up the string lanes for the
dash races. Other jacks will be at
the different jumping pits to adjust
the bar whenever it is knocked off,
while comrades smooth the disturbed
loom at the landing point. The system
for running off the meet is a
startling combination of naval effi-
ciency applied to amateur athletics.
The running track is a four-lap oval
and the station has especially con-
structed a 440-yard straightaway
under track.

Over 100 of the visiting athletes
have already arrived for the meet.
Most of them are men with furloughs
from navy, army, training camp or
aviation posts and are quartered at
the Great Lakes station, training for
these events. The other are in
Chicago, a squad of the latter being
quartered about the University of
Chicago district, where they are train-
ing on Stagg Field.

BUTLER STARTS
FOOTBALL WORK

New Captain Is to Be Elected to
Succeed Price Mullane Now
in the United States Service

IRVINGTON, Ind.—Football practice
for the season of 1918 is scheduled to
begin at Butler College this afternoon
and until Oct. 1, when college opens,
practice will be held six afternoons a
week at Irvin Field.

All monogram and letter men of the
1917 team are to meet at the college
this afternoon to elect a new captain.
Price Mullane, who was elected captain
last fall, is now in service, having
enlisted in June.

Coach Joseph Mullane will have to
develop his squad quickly, for the But-
ler schedule, as it now stands, will
begin Oct. 4, with a game with Wa-
bash at Crawfordsville. It looks as if
Butler would have more available men
for football this year than ever before,
although most of the experienced play-
ers have gone into military service.

The student army training corps
plan will help Butler athletics in
bringing large numbers of suitable
men to the school, and in calling men
out every afternoon for football prac-
tice.

Butler is back on the DePauw and
Wabash schedules this year, and has
also booked games with Rose Poly-
technic Institute, Hanover, Franklin,
and Earlham. The usual season opener
with Kentucky State has been called
off this year, Butler trying to get
games only with strong neighboring
eleven.

A complete schedule of games has
been announced, and although the
dates may be changed, the six games
will be played this fall. The schedule
follows:

Oct. 4—Wabash at Crawfordsville; 15—
Earlham at Greensburg; 25—Rose Poly-
technic at Irvington.

Nov. 2—Earlham at Richmond; 9—
Hanover at Irvington; 16—Franklin at
Irvington.

A. A. E. DONATES PRIZES
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Metropolitan
Athletic Association A. A. U., through its
president, F. W. Rubien, has donated
eight sets of prizes to be competed for
by the sailors in training at the Fed-
eral Rendezvous, Fifty-second Street,
Brooklyn, in an athletic meet this
afternoon at Brooklyn Athletic Field.

THREE-CUSHION
RECORD IS MADE

August Kieckhefer, Billiard
Champion, Sets New Mark—
Title Match On This Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The world's cham-
pionship three-cushion billiard match
between August Kieckhefer, holder,
and C. S. Otis, of New York, challenger
for the title and standard trophy, the
Brunswick-Balke cup, takes place
here this week. Blocks of 50 points
will be played each of three nights,
the first to score 150 being the match
winner.

Kieckhefer, the Chicago player, has
successfully defended his title twice
since winning it last February from
Alfredo De Oro, the Cuban. Since
then Kieckhefer defeated challengers
Pierre Maupome, of Mexico, and R. L.
Cannefax of St. Louis.

In practice for his coming cham-
pionship contest Kieckhefer and Can-
nefax set a three-cushion record
when they divided a pair of 50-point
matches which were the fastest ever
played in succession, according to all
available records of the sport. In the
first, Cannefax won from Kieckhefer,
50 to 18 in 27 innings. In the second,
Kieckhefer was the victor, 50 to 34 in
35 innings. The first contest was spec-
tacular in that Kieckhefer led, 12 to
10, in 14 innings, but after 13 more
innings of play was defeated by 32
points, Cannefax making two spec-
tacular runs of 9. In the second match
the Chicago player ran 27 points in
his last 16 innings.

MISS WAGNER IS
AGAIN WINNER

Miss Helene Pollak Reaches the
Semi-Final Round of the New
York State Tennis Singles

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Play is pro-
gressing satisfactorily in the women's
annual New York state lawn tennis
championship tournament on the
courts of the New York Tennis Club.
The matches are now reaching a very
interesting stage with some of the
favorites beginning to face each other
both in the singles and doubles.

Two of the leading contestants for
the singles title have successfully
withstood the attacks of their oppo-
nents up to the present time, and one
of them has reached the semi-final
round. Miss Marie Wagner, the play-
ing-through champion, is one of those
who is favored for the title. She ad-
vanced another round with compara-
tive ease when she defeated Miss
Hazel Gardner in straight sets, 6-2,
6-1. Miss Helene Pollak, another
favorite, is the player who first gained
a bracket in the semi-final round, as
she defeated Mrs. I. F. Hartman in the
third round, 6-1, 6-2. The compara-
tive ease with which Miss Pollak won
this match, showed that she is play-
ing her best tennis just now, and
should come through to meet the pres-
ent champion in the final.

Miss Edith Handy, who is favored
by many to get into the final round,
did not have to play Miss Clara Cas-
sell in the second round, as the latter
decided to default in the singles that
she might take part in the doubles
and mixed doubles. This was expected
to be a hard-fought contest, as both of
these players are among the best in
the Metropolitan district.

Although the doubles did not start
until Tuesday, the whole of the first
round and part of the second were
contested. The team composed of Miss
Wagner and Miss Cassell is generally
regarded as the favorite to win this
title. Mrs. Percy Wilbourn and Mrs.
S. Waring showed some very good ten-
nis in their opening matches, and were
the first pair to reach the semi-final.
The mixed doubles competition is
expected to bring out some fine com-
petition, as several exceptional teams
are noted among the entrants. Some
of those who will play are Mrs. W. H.
Pritchard and Vincent Richards, na-
tional doubles champion, with W. T.
Tilden 2d, Miss Clara Cassell and F.
C. Bangs, Miss Wagner and H. Binzen,
Miss Eleanor Goss and W. M. Hall,
Mr. and Mrs. I. F. Hartman, Mr. and
Mrs. Embree Henderson, and several
other teams in which Pelham Bay
Training Station sailors will be part-
ners with the women. The summary:

NEW YORK STATE WOMEN'S
SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP

Second Round

Mrs. Percy Wilbourn defeated Mrs. L. G.
Morris by default.

Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss Hazel
Gardner, 6-2, 6-1.

Mrs. I. F. Hartman defeated Mrs. G. B.
Stanwick, 6-2, 6-2.

Mrs. S. Waring defeated Mrs. W. H.
Pritchard, 6-1, 6-3.

Miss Edith Handy defeated Miss Clara
Cassell by default.

Third Round

Miss Helene Pollak defeated Mrs. I. F.
Hartman, 6-1, 6-2.

Doubles Championship—First Round

Miss Bessie Holden and Mrs. Albert
Humphries defeated Miss Edith White
and Mrs. W. A. Brown, 6-4, 4-6, 6-3.

Miss Caroma Winn and Miss G. D. Torre
defeated Mrs. Cohen and partner by de-
fault.

Mrs. W. H. Pritchard and Mrs. D. C.
Mills defeated Mrs. E. C. Duble and Mrs.
A. Chisholm, 6-2, 6-4.

Mrs. S. Waring and Mrs. Percy Wil-
bourn defeated Miss Dorothy Grant and
Miss Rosamond Whiteside, 6-2, 6-4.

Miss Marie Wagner and Miss Clara Cas-
sell defeated Mrs. H. L. Blum and Mrs.
E. M. Berolzheimer, 6-2, 6-2.

Miss Edith Handy and Mrs. T. B. Cas-
sebeer defeated Miss Hazel Gardner and
Mrs. S. W. McAneny, 6-1, 6-4.

Second Round

Mrs. S. Waring and Mrs. Percy Wil-
bourn defeated Mrs. I. F. Hartman and
Miss Margaret Groh, 6-0, 4-6, 6-1.

WAR DEPARTMENT
PROMOTES GOLF

Seeks Assistance of the United
States Golf Association in
Procuring Necessary Equip-
ment for the Various Camps

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Golf is going to
become an active branch of athletics
among the soldiers at the various
training camps in the United States.
While football, baseball, basketball
and track and field athletics have
been receiving the bulk of the atten-
tion of those soldiers specially inter-
ested in athletics, golf has received
scant attention, as it is one of those
sports which have been greatly han-
dicapped through lack of equipment
and suitable links.

Realizing that golf offers a splendid
athletic activity as well as recreation,
the Commission on Training Camp Ac-
tivities of the War Department has
decided that there is a real need for
this sport and it is going to promote
the introduction and maintenance of
the game in the various camps.

In order to accomplish this task, the
War Department has asked the United
States Golf Association to assist it in
its work. The department has stated
that it will furnish the links at the
various camps and appeals to the golf
association to see that the clubs, balls
and other necessary equipment are
forthcoming.

With a view to securing the desired
equipment, H. F. Whitney, secretary of
the United States Golf Association,
has sent out a circular letter to the
various clubs which comprise the U.
S. G. A., to lend their aid in meeting
the needs of the various camps. Mr.
Whitney has not only told of the need
that exists, but he has outlined a plan
which will greatly simplify the work
of the sectional associations and indi-
vidual clubs. The letter follows:

"The Commission on Training Camp
Activities of the War Department
after a survey of existing conditions,
has decided that there is a real need
for golf facilities of the various train-
ing camps of this country. It has con-
clusive evidence that golf provides a
form of recreational activity which
plays an important part in counter-
acting the tension of intensive train-
ing."

"This association has been asked by
the War Department to assist in mak-
ing the game of golf possible in the
various camps throughout the coun-
try. To do this the necessary equip-
ment is required. The department will
provide the grounds, and the golfers
of the country are asked to assist in
obtaining the clubs, balls and other
essentials for the game. In the effort
to accomplish this purpose, the United
States Golf Association asks the as-
sistance and cooperation of every golf
club in the country."

"To facilitate and expedite this plan,
it is necessary that a system should be
followed in order that no confusion
may result. It is requested, therefore,
that all sectional associations, profes-
sional associations and individual
clubs adopt the following:

"1. Appoint a committee of supervision.
Request that unused golf equipment be
contributed and collected in some desig-
nated place."

"2. All such equipment, including clubs,
balls, golf bags, etc., should be in good
condition and repair. Partly used balls
should be in good condition."

"3. The attached blank should be filled
out by the representative in charge, in-
diting the number of sets and balls ready for
shipment. This blank should be addressed to
"War Department, Commission on
Training Camp Activities, Washington, D.
C.; attention of Norman B. Tucker."

"4. After these blanks have been re-
ceived by the department shipping in-
structions will be forwarded direct to the
club. Express should be prepaid by the
sender."

"5. A set of clubs should properly,
though not necessarily, consist of driver,
brassie, iron, maulie, niblick and putter.
Of course reasonable variation in this list
is permissible."

"The golf balls should be packed in
the caddie bag with the clubs in quan-
tities of not less than one dozen, and
the caddie bags should be in fairly
good condition, preferably of the light
cotton type."

"The United States Golf Association
feels confident that this suggestion is
all that is necessary to gain the
heartly cooperation of the golfers of
the country in the plan to provide
their favorite form of recreation for
the boys who are going through the
drudgery of preparatory training
prior to their departure for active
service overseas."

AUTO RACES ARE CURTAILED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—H. S. Harkness,
owner of Sheepshead Bay Speedway,
has announced that the annual Har-
kness gold trophy race will not be run
this year, and also there will be no
more automobile races at the speed-
way for the duration of the war.

Register in University Extension Courses!

Afternoon, Evening and Saturday Classes, with instruction by teachers from
leading colleges of Greater Boston, at moderate fees.

COURSES BEGIN SEPTEMBER 23

Among features this year are:
National Development and International Relations of European States since the Franco-
German War, by Professor Andrews of Tufts.
English Literature, by Professor H. H. Holmes and Dearborn of Harvard.
English Letter-Writing, by Professor Copeland of Harvard.
Our Natural Resources and their Conservation, by Professor Fisher of Wellesley.
Shakespeare and the English Drama, by Professor Black of Boston University.
Ancient History as Interpreted by Ancient Art, by Dr. Fairbanks of the Boston Museum
of Fine Arts.
Oral English and Public Speaking, by Professor Winter of Harvard.
Elementary and Second-Year Spanish, by Professor Langley of Technology.
English Composition (Elementary and Advanced).
Elementary and Second-Year French, by Professor Geddes of Boston University.
Analysis and Appreciation of Music, Current Economic Problems, Geography, Botany and
Geology.

For further information, circulars and application blanks, write,
enclosing a good-sized, self-directed envelope, to:

COMMISSION ON EXTENSION COURSES

19 University Hall, Cambridge, Mass.
TELEPHONE CAMBRIDGE 7600

AVIATORS TAKE
SEVEN EVENTS

Scott Field Athletes Show Up
Strongly in the Tryouts at
Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

JEFFERSON BARRACKS, Mo.—
Scott Field aviators won seven events
in the Western tryouts for the Na-
tional A. A. U. meet in the athletic
meeting held at this post recently. En-
tries from the barracks failed to take
a single event. Entries from the Col-
umbia Athletic Club of St. Louis won
six events and another race was won
by an entry from Cleveland High
School, St. Louis.

In the 100-yard dash Irwin Mahl of
the Columbia Athletic Club won in
easy fashion in 10.1-ss. His slow time
is explained by a bad start. He was
the fourth man away from the mark,
but at the 50-yard mark he was well
in front of the field.

In the pole vault, Lieutenant Har-
wood of Scott Field was an easy win-
ner at 10ft. 6in. Lieut. D. M. Steele,
athletic officer at Scott Field, won
the running high jump by clearing
the bar at 4ft. 8in. Aviators who did
not enter the meet added much to the
entertainment. A pair of them came
over from Scott Field, some 25 miles
away, and landed on the post diam-
ond to watch their comrades.

In the tug-of-war the Scott Field
entries showed their knowledge of
good team work. When the gun was
fired the birdmen dug their heels in
the ground and easily dragged the
soldiers across the mark.

A new event was introduced in
Western A. A. U. tryouts at this meet.
This was the gas-mask relay, first at-
tempted in this locality at the Scott
Field meet some weeks ago. Three
teams, two from the barracks and one
from Scott Field were entered. Each
man ran 50 yards. The cadets from
Scott Field won in 1m. 33s. Three
other special events were held for
men in the service, the 50 and 100-
yard dashes and the tug-of-war. The
summaries:

100-yard dash—Won by Irwin Mahl, C. A. C.; second, A. Trum, Cleveland High School; third, Stinchfield, Scott Field. Time—10.1-ss.

220-yard dash—Won by Trum, Cleve-
land High School; second, Puchta, C. A. C.; third, Trum, Cleveland High School. Time—21.1-ss.

440-yard dash—Won by Probst, C. A. C.; second, Allen, Scott Field; third, Roseman, Y. M. C. A. Time—57.8-ss.

880-yard dash—Won by Probst, C. A. C.; second, Roseman, Y. M. C. A.; third, Bitting, Scott Field. Time—2m. 23.5-ss.

One-mile race—Won by Asikamen, C. A. C.; second, Conley, Scott Field; third, Wagner, Scott Field.

Five-mile run—Won by Probst, C. A. C. Time—30m. 30.2-ss.

Running high jump—Won by Lieutenant Steele, Scott Field; second, Garrett, Scott Field; third, Ruff, C. A. C. Height—4ft. 8in.

Running broad jump—Won by Garrett, Scott Field; second, Puchta, C. A. C.; third, Lieutenant Steele, Scott Field. Distance—22ft. 1/2in.

Pole vault—Won by Lieutenant Harwood, Scott Field; second, Greene, Scott Field; third, Ellwood, Jefferson Barracks. Height—10ft. 6in.

16-pound shot-put—Won by Ruff, C. A. C.; second, Jaeger, Scott Field; third, Bauer, Distance—4ft. 6in.

50-yard dash for service men only—Won by Garrett, Scott Field; second, Stinchfield, Scott Field; third, Marchand, Jefferson Barracks. Time—6.1-ss.

600-yard dash for service men only—Won by Stinchfield, Scott Field; second, Banchard, Jefferson Barracks; third, Ammerella, Jefferson Barracks. Time—1:15.

Gas mask race—Won by cadet detachment No. 1; second, squad No. 2; third, squad No. 3.

Tug-of-war—Won by Scott Field team from Jefferson Barracks team.

PICKUPS

Byron Houck, St. Louis American
and Portland Northwestern League
pitcher, is now playing on a Tacoma
shipbuilding nine in the Northwestern
Shipyard League.

The three hundred and fourth re-
pair shop team of Fort Sam Houston
recently won the baseball cham-
pionship of the Southwestern Department
of the United States Army by defeat-
ing the Kelly Field team.

Charles Ward, former shortstop for
the Pittsburgh and Brooklyn Na-
tionals, is now a corporal in the ar-
tillery detachment in France, of which
G. C. Alexander, the famous National
League pitcher, is a member.

Ten former Pacific Northwest
League baseball players are now play-
ing on shipyard teams in the North-
west, and among them are several
players who received tryouts in the
major leagues. Pitcher Dell, formerly
with the Brooklyn Nationals and
Wade Killifer, formerly outfielder for
the St. Louis Cardinals, are two of the
latter.

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Wade Killifer, formerly outfielder for
the St. Louis Cardinals, are two of the
latter.

CANADIAN GOLFER
DEFEATS TRUESDALE

MONTREAL, Que.—C. S. Lyon,
champion of the Canadian Senior Golf
Association, defeated W. E. Truesdale
of New York, twice champion of the
American Seniors, in the international
tournament at the Royal Montreal
Club course at Dixie, Wednesday.
Lyon led both coming and going, his
total score being 76 compared with
Truesdale's 87.

DOWLING AND
McNAMARA WIN

Professionals Defeat Charles
Evans Jr. and R. T. Jones on
the Links of North Shore Club

NEW YORK, N. Y.—T. L. McNa-
mara and John Dowling, the two
well-known golf professionals, en-
gaged in a four-ball match with
Charles Evans Jr., United States open
and amateur champion, and R. T.
Jones, of Atlanta, Ga., over the links
of the North Shore Country Club, at
Glen Head, L. I., Tuesday afternoon,
and as was the case when these two
teams met in a match at Hartsdale,
Sunday, the professionals won. The
score was 2 up.

The North Shore match was an in-
formal one and the gallery was small
as conditions were not of the best.
Dowling and McNamara had a best-
ball card of 70 for the course while
the two amateurs had a card of 72.
This course has been considerably
changed during the past 12 months
and measures 6127 yards. It was new
to both of the amateurs and when this
fact is taken into consideration, it is
apparent that they played very good
golf.

Dowling and McNamara played very
even golf, each having a card of 74
for the 18 holes. Jones turned in the
better individual card of the two am-
ateurs as he had a 76 to 77 for the
champion. Dowling furnished the fea-
ture play of the day when he made a
brilliant putt at the ninth hole for a
2. The best ball and individual cards
follow:

BEST BALL

Dowling and McNamara, out. 4 4 5 4 4 3 4 2—34

Evans and Jones, out. 4 4 5 5 3 4 3 3—35

Dowling and McNamara, in. 3 4 4 4 4 5 4 4—36

Evans and Jones, in. 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 4—37

INDIVIDUAL CARDS

Dowling, out. 4 4 5 4 5 4 4 2—37

McNamara, out. 4 4 5 5 4 4 4 4—37

Evans, out. 4 4 6 5 3 5 4 4—38

Jones, out. 4 4 6 5 4 4 4 4—38

Dowling, in. 3 4 5 4 4 5 4 4—38

McNamara, in. 3 4 4 4 5 5 4 4—37

Evans, in. 3 4 4 4 5 5 4 4—38

Jones, in. 3 5 4 5 5 5 4 4—39

PENN STATE OPENING
GAME IS CANCELED

STATE COLLEGE, Pa.—Pennsyl-
vania State College will be unable to
play its first scheduled football game
of the season this fall on account of
the fact that Muhlenberg College,
which was to be the opposing team
Sept. 28, has abandoned this sport for
this year. The Muhlenberg author-
ities notified Neil Fleming, graduate
manager of athletics at State College,
this week, and the local authorities
have not had time to find a substi-
tute.

Hugh Bezdek, the new coach of the
football team who was so successful
at the University of Oregon, now has
a fairly likely looking squad working
out under his directions. He has
added several men. N. R. Korb, for-
merly a star on the West Pennsylvania
High School eleven and last year end
on the freshman team, and G. A. Snell,
also an end on last year's freshman
eleven, have reported and are doing
good work. L. H. Logue, formerly of
East Liberty Academy, is another man
of promise.

LEHIGH STARTS FOOTBALL

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Lehigh Uni-
versity has commenced football prac-
tice. There are 15 candidates for
this season's eleven, and six of these
were members of last fall's team.

VERMONT LEADER
FOR PROHIBITION

Democratic Candidate for Gov-
ernor Comes Out Strongly for
the Federal Amendment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

NORTHFIELD, Vt.—Dr. William B.
Mayo of this town, Democratic nom-
inee for Governor of Vermont, has
come out strongly for ratification of
the national prohibition amendment
by the Legislature of 1919. Thus a
new and unexpected phase of the po-
litical situation in this state appears.
The statement reads: "I am
strongly in favor of the amendment,
and will do everything in my power
to effect its ratification."

As a "sign of the times" the state-
ment is significant, for the Vermont
Democratic Party has long been a wet
one. To have its gubernatorial candi-
date openly come forth and declare
himself in favor of prohibition has
established a unique precedent. It
may mean the election of a Demo-
cratic Governor for Vermont, which
would establish another precedent.

If the prohibition votes given in the
primary election to the defeated Rep-
ublican candidates who favored the
dry amendment, are thrown to the

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that a limited number of classes for children will be opened and taught by Mrs. Fletcher Copp in her home studio, 31 York Terrace, Brookline, Mass. Telephone Brookline 2477. The regular Normal Class will open Oct. 15th. Arrangements will be made to send auto for the little children. This School presents Democracy in Music—study in place of Autocracy and instead of technical copying—self-expression—understanding and consequent freedom in Music. Dr. Lyman Abbott writes of the Fletcher Method: "It seems to me more than a Method, it is a Revolution, and converts musical education from a mere drill and drudgery into an inspiration."

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Sam Does an Injustice and Atones

A very nice dog was sitting, one morning, on the top step of a wide front porch. He had nothing in particular to do—nothing, in fact, but to sit there and think, or watch for other dogs and their masters. There were several dogs well known to him, some whose masters he knew well. Most days the masters went out early without their dogs. He had learned that those masters were going to the stations. Nothing else, he knew, would induce a master to be walking without his dog. He enjoyed seeing the masters pass the porch, because so many of them were kind enough to say, "Hello Sam!" One master he preferred to any other. As soon as he came in sight, Sam would rise and go to meet him with a great show of cordiality. If the master had time to spare, he would stop and give Sam's ears a pull and say a few kind words. Sam would then return, very much pleased, to the porch steps. When, however, this master was a bit behind time, Sam was very careful not to delay him, for Sam had tact. He would run along beside, or in front of him, on the late mornings, to the end of the street. The master appreciated Sam's thoughtfulness, and generally found time to say, "Thank you, old man. Now go home." This flattered Sam.

Other masters there were whom Sam liked to rise and greet, and, for all but one, he would signal his good will by a thumping of his short tail on the wooden steps. All the masters liked him, even the master that he never rose for or greeted. The secret about this particularly avoided master was that Sam did not like his dog, and he could not understand how a nice master could keep an unpleasant dog.

Sam was a well-mannered dog. He did not bark at cats or chase them; in fact, he had powers of reasoning which prevented him from taking a one-sided view of cats. In his home, the cat was honored, and he understood that cats were very generally honored in their own homes. So he concluded that dogs had somehow got hold of a wrong point of view about cats. He determined not to succumb to the prejudice of his race. There were many other things he thought over, as he lay on the porch. One of these was the question of barking at a passing motor car. It astonished him that any dog could be so wanting in good sense as to rush along, actually barking at masters as they drove up the street. He took notice of the fact that the masters were displeased, that they were obliged to swerve their cars, on those occasions, and so slowly. Besides, he had heard remarks that he did not like about dogs in general, when a dog rushed out and barked at a car. Sam did not deny that a dog needed to learn self-control on these matters, but he saw no reason to excuse any dog for not learning it. The master that Sam had no love for allowed his dog to do all kinds of tiresome things, quite unrestrained—or so Sam thought.

On this morning, to Sam's surprise, the master that he liked turned the well-known corner in close conversation with the master that he did not like. The situation was embarrassing. Sam rose as usual, but was in doubt. Then it occurred to him to move a few yards away and lie down inside the porch, where he could not be seen. In this way, he overheard a conversation. The nice master said:

"Hello, where's Sam?"

Sam smiled to himself. The other replied:

"Oh, is Sam himself? He's a nice fellow. I wish my dog was like him."

Sam listened intently. The nice master asked:

"Have you tried to train your dog?"

The other replied:

"Yes, but he learned bad habits from another dog, when he was young, and he is difficult to control."

"Learned bad habits from another dog?" the wise master inquired.

"The dog next door," the other said. And—

Then the words were lost, as the masters went away down the street. Sam stood up to look after them. He was filled with new ideas.

Another dog was to blame! He thought. That altered the case. He had never imagined that that every master had his dog just as he wanted him.

"Taught by a dog," he said to himself. Then he fell to considering.

"I was taught by a master, not a dog," he went on thinking. So he would turn the idea over in his mind, whenever he had a quiet moment for thought. He came, however, to no definite conclusion.

Next morning Sam was on the porch as usual, to say good morning to the masters as they went by. He was still wondering over the strange words he had heard the day before. To his dismay, the very first master to appear was the master of the bad-mannered dog. Without a moment's hesitation, Sam leaped down the steps and flew to meet him. The master was delighted, and greeted him warmly. Sam was pleased, because the master showed no signs of resentment for all the months of silence and neglect that he had endured.

From that time on, he and the master of the bad-mannered dog were tremendously good friends. Sam, indeed, became closer friends with him than with any other master, except his own!

Snakes in the Ocean

It is not generally known that there are snakes in the ocean. There are numerous varieties of small snakes that live in all oceans; then there are the eels, of course, which go from the salt water to the fresh. In the waters around Southern Asia there lives the banded sea snake, which has stripes around its body and broad tail, and can swim with great speed.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A Game of Bowls

Five hundred years ago, in the days when Queen Elizabeth ruled in England, a very great battle was fought in the seas between England and France. No battle that ever has been fought has had greater effects in the world, for this battle really affected the future of America as much as of Europe.

In those days, there was a King in

Spain who was determined, if he could, to conquer the whole world for himself and the Pope. He was to rule over it as a King, but the Pope was to decide all about religion for his subjects. This King was named Philip, and he had been married to Queen Mary, the eldest daughter of Henry VIII of England. He and Mary had, however, persecuted the Protestants

in England so bitterly, and had burned so many of them at the stake, that Mary's reign has been known ever since as the reign of Bloody Mary.

When Queen Mary was succeeded by her sister, the Protestant Queen Elizabeth, Philip, who had gone back to Spain, determined to conquer England and to force it to become a Roman Catholic country. For this

purpose, he collected, at Lisbon, the greatest fleet the world had ever seen. People said that the ships were so huge that they stood out of the water, like castles. But really the biggest of them was only 1300 tons, though that was a very huge ship in days when men crossed the Atlantic in boats of 10 tons. There were 129 of these vessels, and one day they were all publicly baptized, and each of them named after some saint.

Now there was no Royal Navy in those days in England. The Queen owned a few ships, but the greater number of the vessels were bought and equipped by private individuals. How many ships there were in the English fleet, no one probably knew. But they were for the most part so small that they dared not come too close to the Spanish castles, for fear of the wind being taken out of their sails. The truth was that, though no one could frighten Elizabeth with a Spaniard, or a Jesuit, anyone could frighten her with a bill, and she would not pay for a great fleet.

At last, when all was ready, the Great Armada set sail. When the English fishermen first saw it, it was sailing in a great crescent, of 150 ships, seven miles from horn to horn. Every ship bore a saint's name, hundreds of priests were on board them, with instruments of torture of every sort for inducing English men to become Roman Catholics. At that time, the English fleet lay in Plymouth Harbor. There were no saints in it, no priests nor racks. The captains had named their own ships, named them Bears and Lions, Triumphs and Victories, Dreadnoughts and Vanguarders. And a very wonderful collection of captains they were. Probably the greatest number of famous sailors who ever came together at one time.

Of all these sailors, the most famous were Sir John Hawkins, Port Admiral of Plymouth, and Sir Francis Drake, Vice-Admiral of the Queen's fleet. These two great sailors, who had sailed and fought all over the world in mere cockle shells, were, when the news of the coming of the Armada was brought to Plymouth, playing bowls on the Hoe. It was a warm summer afternoon, that of the 19th of July, 1588, and all the great sailors of England were grouped about the players, when suddenly the captain of a Scots pirate, a man named Fleming, burst through the doors of the little inn, and made for the bowling green.

No one could have been more surprised than the Port Admiral, who had a warrant for Fleming's arrest. But Fleming's news caused all that quickly to be forgotten. At sundown, the night before, he had seen the Spaniards off the Lizard, and by now they were coming up the coast to Plymouth. In a moment all was excitement. The younger sailors were getting away to their ships, so as to get them out of the harbor before the Spaniards came into sight. But neither Drake nor Hawkins moved. They continued playing out their game, as if nothing had happened. The Lord High Admiral, Lord Howard of Effingham, came across to where they were standing, and asked Drake for his opinion. The Vice-Admiral looked up, as he stooped to aim his bowl, and laughed. "My opinion is this," he said, "there is time enough to finish the game, and beat the Spaniards, too."

So Admiral Hawkins and Admiral Drake played out their game, while the younger captains were breaking their men's backs, warping the ships out of harbor. Two days after, however, when the Spaniards came up channel, they found Drake and Hawkins there. And so it was that, before many days were over, the whole Spanish Armada was in full flight before the gale, to the north of Scotland, in hopes of escaping into the Atlantic. And all the time Drake and Hawkins hung on their skirts, and helped to create the biggest naval defeat that perhaps the world has ever seen.

been extracted. But even this pulp is not wasted, for it is used as fuel in the mill, to furnish steam for the engines and pumps.

"As you may guess, the juice, when it is all extracted, has many particles of the cane in it, and, in order to remove all these and anything else which might be in it, lime is put into it. The juice is heated to the boiling point, which causes it to send all these particles to the surface, where they are skimmed off."

"Just as mother skims jelly," said Beth, with an understanding nod. "Exactly," asserted Miss Mattie, "and some mills even pass it through a filter after that. The next step is evaporation. Do you know what that is?" Beth shook her head.

"It is getting rid of the water that is in the juice, so that nothing but the sugar will be left. This is done by keeping the juice passing continuously from one pan to another, the juice being kept all the while very hot by steam which is going constantly under the pans. From the last pan, the juice issues as a sirup. Now it has to be gotten into dry crystals, and this is a long process which requires more skill than any other operation in the sugar house. The first part of the process turns out what is called raw sugar, and this, in turn, has to be refined by another very intricate process until, at last, it emerges as the white sugar you see over there in the bowl. The brown sugar, which we use in cooking, is the same sugar before it is so fully refined. So you see, there is lots to do before our sugar is ready for us."

"From the mill, we will go with it back to our steam, where the barrels are stored in the hold and unloaded when we come once more into the harbor at San Francisco; but, while we leave it there to be shipped all over the country, we will take a train and go down the coast of California, to some of the big fields where they grow the sugar beets."

"Are sugar beets like other beets?" Beth asked.

"The same shape," Miss Mattie answered, "only much larger and of a lighter color. But the beet tops are the same and, to see a field of them growing, one could hardly tell them from the table beets. When they are ripe, the tops are cut off in the field and the beets dug up carefully, so as not to bruise them, and loaded on to freight cars which take them to the mills, where they are first thoroughly washed and then cut into thin slices or chips. These chips are placed in tall, boiler-shaped cylinders, filled with water. The water is heated and the sugar that is in the beet passes into the water. But here again, there is no waste, for after all the sugar is out, the chips are pressed dry and used as feed for cattle."

"The juice is treated like the cane juice, and heated and skimmed in the same manner, after which it goes through like processes to form it into crystals and to refine it. When the two sugars are finished, it is hard to tell them apart."

"Now," said Miss Mattie, rising, "my gingerbread ought to be done. If it is, we will each have a nice piece of it; but, if you were a little Hawaiian girl, and came to me for some goody, I would cut off a piece of sugar cane and give it to you. You would go off as happy as a little American girl with a stick of candy."

"But where is the sugar?" questioned Beth.

"It is in the stems, dear; they are filled for about two-thirds of their length, with a loose, sweet juicy pith. After the canes reach the sugar mill, they first pass through big corrugated rollers, which break them so they will be more readily got through the heavier rollers. They usually pass through about twelve in all, and each time the pressure is increased; so you may be sure that by the time the cane leaves the last roller, every drop of juice has

Kitchen Shelf Travels

Where the Sugar Cane Grows

sugar cane, sugar beets and sugar maple trees."

"Oh, I know," Beth interrupted; "that's where we get the maple sirup from."

"Yes," assented Miss Mattie; "but, as most of the sugar used in the world comes from the other two sources, we will pass that by. Besides, a journey there would take us too much out of our way. The Crusaders brought the sugar cane to Europe from the East Indies, where it had long been in use; and then, in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth centuries, it found its way into all of the European tropical colonies. During the middle of the Eighteenth Century, it was brought from Southern Europe to Louisiana, and that is how it came to be known in the United States. There are many plantations still in the South, but the plant reaches its perfection in the Hawaiian Islands, where it grows to a great height. A sugar cane field is a pretty sight. The cane is a bright yellow-green, and the big stems which yield the juice do not look unlike bamboo, for they are jointed in the same way."

"The plant has what are called creeping roots, which travel along under the soil and send up numbers of stems. These stems or canes are from one to two inches thick and grow very tall. So you see, I shall have to watch you closely, when we arrive at the field, or else I shall lose you altogether. Beth, because many of the stems are twice as high as I am and even higher. I think the best way will be to tie the end of a ball of string to you and then wind up the ball, when I want you."

"The plants," continued Miss Mattie, when they were through laughing at this funny way of finding her, "do not grow from seed, but from cuttings, which are the top joints of the stems and are set out in rows five to seven feet apart. The soil must be deep and rich, with lots of moisture to it, and that is why the canes grow so well in the warm, moist countries. When these cuttings have grown for about eight or ten months, they are ready for harvesting. This is done by Japanese laborers. They cut the stems close above the ground, tie them in bundles, after stripping off the leaves, and load the bundles on little carts that run on movable railway tracks which cross and recross the big fields. We certainly must ask one of these little men to give you a ride on one of the carts, and go with it as it carries a load of cane to the mills. As soon as the cane is cut and the field cleared, new shoots begin to appear and, after a while, there is another field of canes ready to cut, so that the plantation does not require to be renewed for several years. But the canes of the first crop are the largest ones and give the most juice; and, after this, they gradually get smaller and smaller, until the plant over again."

"But where is the sugar?" questioned Beth.

"It is in the stems, dear; they are filled for about two-thirds of their length, with a loose, sweet juicy pith. After the canes reach the sugar mill, they first pass through big corrugated rollers, which break them so they will be more readily got through the heavier rollers. They usually pass through about twelve in all, and each time the pressure is increased; so you may be sure that by the time the cane leaves the last roller, every drop of juice has

"I don't think something that says: 'Sugar and spice and everything nice; That's what little girls are made of.'"

"That's from Mother Goose, Miss Mattie; shall we start with sugar, just as it says? Only mother says we mustn't use much of it, 'cause it takes ships to bring it, and the ships are needed to carry the soldiers and things for them."

"And mother is right, dear, but our pretend journey won't use any ship but a make-believe one, so we can travel as much and as often as we like. Wait until I slip this pan of dough into the oven, and then we'll start. Now," she added, sinking into a big, comfortable rocker which stood near the window in the large, honey kitchen, and taking Beth on her lap, "we are off! Our train is pulling into San Francisco, and there, waiting for us inside the Golden Gate, is the big white ship which will take us across the ocean, for we are going to visit a large sugar plantation, on one of the Hawaiian Islands."

"Oh, goody!" cried Beth. "But I want to stay on the ocean the longest time."

Miss Mattie laughed. "Remember, you come back again, so you have two ocean trips. After we've been sailing about a week, we see the pilot boat coming out to meet us, and, under its guidance, our big ship is soon in the harbor at Honolulu. But we can't stay there, for our plantation is at Hilo, on another island. On we go, taking a little steamer which makes its way through the channels, past the islands of Oahu, Molokai and Maui, and so we come, the next morning, to Hilo, near which city our sugar plantation is located. While we are making our way there, we find out that sugar is obtained in three ways—from

The Columbines Lead the Dance

It was the yew trees who, really told the story. They whispered it to each other, one hot summer evening, thinking we were asleep in their shade, but the whispering just wore itself into our dreams, and they never guessed they had been overheard. The yew trees know all about these things, because they are so old; their roots go deep, deep down, to the time when Merlin roamed over England and Taffy climbed the Surrey downs and lit her fire in Merrow woods, but that, as we all know, "is another story."

All well-brought-up children know that, once a year, on the very last night in May, if the moon is at the full, a wonderful thing happens in the garden. All the flowers step out of their beds and have a dance on the lawn. Only the children who are wide-awake enough to get up, peep out of the window, and see the moon twinkling through the topmost twigs of the yew trees, along the kitchen garden wall, can see the dance; no grown-ups ever can, for they are much too sleepy and stupid.

Well, ever so many years ago, a little family of sisters, called columbines, settled in the garden. They were rather prim and dull, and very proud of their position as members of the well-known Aquilegia family. They all dressed exactly alike in dark blue gowns and were very stiff in their manners, so no one in the garden took much notice of them or their position. However, there were two of the younger sisters who became tired of always standing in the same place, trying to keep up the family dignity; so, one fine day in early summer, they rode away on a fresh easterly breeze and traveled to a far-away country, where the sunshine was very bright and every one wore such gay clothes. There they found some young and beautiful cousins of their own, with whom they lived in great happiness, and felt very sorry for their dull old sisters whom they had left behind.

After a few years, they said to some of their children that some one must really pay a visit to the old ladies; so six adventurous columbines agreed to start next time the West Wind came round their way, with his powerful 50,000-horsepower automobile. They were up early next day, put on their new summer frocks, and were ready to jump into the car the moment it blew round the corner. As it happened, they arrived in the old garden on the very last night of May, when the moon was at the full.

The old Miss Columbines, who were stiffer than ever and rather withered by this time, could hardly believe their eyes when they saw a row of exquisite little creatures, fluttering up to them, standing on tiptoe, curtsying and bowing in the moonlight; their sweet voices ringing like chimes of tiny bells as they cried: "We are your nieces come from over the sea!" The old ladies themselves drew up and looked the newcomers up and down, noting that, although they looked very like really well-bred Aquilegias, instead of wearing dark blue dresses, they all had on different frocks; some wore shell pink skirts, with pale lemon petticoats, some were in mauve and white, some had tawny jackets and orange skirts too lovely to describe, and even those who wore dark blue frocks, had all sorts of white frills, shaking and fluttering in the breeze.

"Nieces indeed!" cried the old aunt; "impertinent minxes, I call you. Be off or we will call the irises and they will throw you into the pond." The little columbines, on hearing this horrible threat, ran away, hid under the yew tree and consulted as to what they should do next. Some were for returning home by the next East Wind, but the bolder ones thought it would be more fun to face the situation courageously. So, presently, two volunteers stepped forth into the moonlight, prepared to interview the irises.

Now the irises were a regiment which was encamped near the pond; they were dressed in mauve and white uniforms and stood very stiff and straight, with spears in their hands. When the two columbines reached the gate to the irises, they halted, and the sentry hailed them: "Halt! Who goes there?" "Friend," said the leading columbine, rather tremblingly, "we are strangers from over the sea and we want to introduce our party to your Commander-in-Chief." The sentry was so surprised at this new kind of passport that he let them go through; and, encouraged by this success, the columbines advanced boldly to the commander of the regiment, whom they recognized by his commanding position at the head of the bed. He was extremely annoyed at being disturbed at this time of night. "Little girls should be seen and not heard," he said, shaking his spear at the visitors, who, never having heard that silly remark before, paid no attention to it and danced off past the other irises who were younger and more active. "Come and join us and our sisters in a dance on the lawn," they cried, as they ran. The irises looked at one another and, finally, one or two bold ones made a jump on to the path and soon they were all racing for the lawn. After much bowing and scraping, the two columbines were appointed Masters of the Ceremonies, and started "Follow my Leader," and all up and down, over the croquet hoops, while the lilies of the valley chimed their bells with ecstasy from the border close by. Presently other flowers stepped over the box-edgings and joined the fun, May tulips in all their lovely mauve and rose-colored dresses, young, brave scarlet poppies and late narcissus, until the procession became so long that it had to leave the lawn and dance down the garden paths. As it passed the asparagus bed, what do you think happened? All the young asparagus got up, and shouting, "Never mind tomorrow's dinner; we are

going to dance tonight," fell in behind the tail of the dance. This was too much for the old lady columbines. They had almost reconciled themselves to recognizing their nieces, when they saw them on such good terms with the irises; but, when they saw them hobnobbing with the asparagus, who were common fellows from the kitchen garden, they said: "There's no good holding out and being behind the times. Tomorrow early we'll get frilled and colored dresses for ourselves."

At that moment, the clock in the tower across the valley chimed three o'clock, the moon went down, silence fell over the garden and only the yew trees remembered what had happened.

Helena's Book

Some day I mean to write a book. And never let a person look At any page or word or line Till it is printed clear and fine. Till in the book-store it is piled. And parents buy it for their child.

It shall be made of verses all. Of different poems large and small; And no one shall the writing see, Because I want my book to be My own entirely, from my heart. There I shall rhyme and set apart In poetry-phrases, this and that That children love or wonder at. That children do or want to do, Believe, or wish was coming true.

Oh, many are the books that hold Beautiful poems that were told By men and women, so that we May read and happy children be. But only one on all our shelves, I think, tells of the children's selves. From end to end, in such a way We might have written it on our play. This is the one, the "Garden" one, Of Robert Louis Stevenson.

This is so very true and good I'm almost sure I never should Have thought to write another one If Robert Louis Stevenson Had put in all the things I see And all the thoughts that come to me. When he was young he was a boy. And there are things that girls enjoy. Things that they think, or like to play. That the "Garden" children do not say.

I cannot try to do it now—I must be older to know how To choose a word, to match a rhyme. To make the lines keep perfect time. But of my book in bed at night I think, and plan to have it right. And in my memory store away Important things I want to say.

O Robert Louis Stevenson, If, when my little book is done, There is a child of any age. And anywhere, who finds a page That gives such pleasure as you give Wherever little children live, I shall be proud, and grateful, too; I shall confess I copied you. And wrote—perhaps not quite so well— Only what you forgot to tell! —Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, in St. Nicholas.

Black Walnut

"Of all our native woods, only black walnut will do for aeroplane propellers and gunstocks. The aeroplane propeller blades must be exceedingly tough. They revolve so rapidly in action that those on seaplanes are sometimes splintered by water dashing against them. Properly seasoned walnut gun stocks will not warp away from the metal parts of the guns. Mahogany is the only substitute for black walnut; but, leaving its high cost out of consideration, it must be imported from the tropics, and our ships nowadays are too precious to be spared for such commerce if we can obtain suitable wood at home."

"The war has brought the first great demand for black walnut that there has been for 25 years. Each aeroplane must have not one or two, but four or five propellers, the extra ones to be on hand in case of breakage; and this country is setting out to build aeroplanes by the tens of thousands. It takes one hundred board feet of walnut to make a single propeller. Add to this the supply needed for gunstocks by millions and millions, and it is easy to see why the government's construction program calls for 60,000,000 feet of black walnut lumber each year."—Robert F. Wilson, in the September St. Nicholas.

The Barberry Baby

Did you ever, ever chance to see A barberry muffled in snow? So red was the face turned up to me From a little white hood I know.

So glowing red was each round cheek So red were the pouting lips Would the world be frozen they tried to speak? "My sled! It slips. It slips."

I have heard of a land so cold, so cold, That words would stand on the air Spelled out in ice, but I'm not so bold As to say I ever was there.

But these rode warm in a wrathful wall. For not all the wind that nips Could sting this Mite like having to fall: "My sled! It slips. It slips."

You could never, never guess it true, Though you guessed with a wit and a will. What the Barberry Baby was trying to do: She was trying to coast up hill.

—Katharine Lee Bates.

THE HOME FORUM



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A Street of Memories

On Beacon Street, Boston, in the heart of the afternoon, the shadows steal across the way and mount upon the opposing walls. The high round of Beacon Street dome sends back the declining sun with a golden brilliance, and for its brightness the shadowed alleys of the street seem the darker against the light. Through an unseen street opening far down the way, there is a slanting breadth of light in whose fullness the great trees closing

the vista on the right have a fuller and more golden color. Above the line of shadow all is bathed in a golden glow, nearly matched in pitch by the light that falls from overhead, reflected from the crown of the road, polished by the passage of countless wheels.

In this stretch pictured, at one time or other, Julia Ward Howe, Oliver

Wendell Holmes and Edwin Booth, to name no more of Boston's great and famous, had their town houses.

How one muses on the very name: Beacon Street; so full of memories of wit and wisdom, of culture and learning, of standards of living and accomplishment felt today as an afterglow, a radiance of a radiance permeating the thought, as one walks upon its

quiet way, of all Americans, and of many another one of the great race with whom they hold closest kinship. In its dignity and reserve of aspect one sees readily the architectural sign of inheritance from English-born men of liberty, men who while yet their feet passed upon this their familiar way wrought and fought and won for better things.

To Comprehend a People

"The continent-cleaving Siberian Railway has now revealed, in the Russian occupation of northern Asia, not an exploiting colonial enterprise, but a race-movement akin to the European invasion of our Aryan ancestors," Lindon Bates says in "The Russian Road to China" [1910]. "What are the types of civilization, the beliefs, the manners of thought, the institutions, that are to hold mastery over the largest area on the globe occupied by a single nation?"

"To comprehend a people and the course of its evolution one must pierce below the surface of ephemeral and contemporary incident, and probe the primitive racial elements."

"From the earliest times Russia lay across the path of incessant invasion from Asia. In 1224 the Mongols swept down upon the old Scythian plains. There were no mountain fastnesses in which the sparse population could defend itself. The followers of Genghis Khan, through the years that followed, destroyed town after town, —Bolgari, Suzdal, Yaroslavl, Tver, —devastated Volynia, and Galicia, until all Russia, save Novgorod, was brought under Tatar rule. Their devastations cut off the population of whole provinces, and changed old Russian cities, such as Kiev, to hybrid towns of Asiatics. At Sarai on the Volga, for two centuries Tatar sovereigns ruled; and here from being pagan they became adherents of Islam. Russia's foreign master was confirmed in a religion as antagonistic as was his race. To these alien Russians gave humiliating homage and paid tribute, and from their khans

her Tzar received permit to rule. Thus in her infancy she had a foreign race, not as servile members of the humble labor class, but in the wild, fierce scourge of conquerors.

"Throughout this period many Russian princes married into noble Mongol families, and Mongol officers formed alliances with the Russian boyars. The Muscovite aristocracy had already grown into strong Oriental proclivities from contact with its southern neighbor the Byzantine, and these became confirmed under the Tatar. One Tzar, at least, Boris Godunov, was of Mongol birth. Incessant war harassed the people. Alexander Nevski, of Novgorod, beat back the Swedes; but, abasing himself, he went to the Tatar khan with the tribute of a country too feeble still to resist him. By and by Russia began to rally and to strengthen her centers, Novgorod, Kiev, and Vladimir. Moscow arose as that small destiny-city where Simon the Proud, even in vassalage, dared to dream of unity and nationality, and took the title of 'Prince of all the Russians.' His grandson made the first great stand against the Mongols and won in the field of Tula, which, with the fights of Alexander Nevski, gives to chroniclers and bards their early Russian ballads, or blinits. Moscow, punished cruelly, was razed almost to the ground. But the Bear was aroused and goaded into desperation. Russia reeled to her feet, and for nearly a hundred years she fought, she lost, she fell; but she rose again and fought on, until at last the power of the Tatar terror was broken and the tyrant was driven over her border. Still, for a hundred years or more, she was forced

back his inroads, and rescuing the winding trains of her children, toiling over the southern steppes to be sold as slaves at Kaffa. This was Russia in the last quarter of the Sixteenth Century.

"That Europe was spared this, she owes to the Russian. Through those crucial centuries when the Slav, weak, torn, anguished, beset with fear around and fear within, was standing grimly at the perilous portal of civilization, Europe, within the temple, safe by his grace, was privileged to work up into light, to cement her nationalities, to effect the liberation of her masses, and to develop her intellect into the magnificent promise of a glowing press, a people's Bible, and a Shakespeare.

"But to the brave warden of that portal there were not the sweetness and the light. For him were the scorns and the scars, the maddening passions of the strife. Long after the clouds of the Dark Ages had cleared from the face of western Europe, they hung over Russia. The Slav was back in his Dark Ages yet, heir only to a barbaric experience. Here he must start, where Europe had started nearly a thousand years before, where America was never to be called upon to start. For him were the memories of subjection and the blood of contention; but also, in relief, to him were the stolid patience and endurance which were to serve him so well."

The Lavender Hedge

All day long like things of light,
All day long without noise or stir,
Flutter and float the butter-flies white
Over the hedge of lavender.
Blue is the sky, a milky blue,
Sweeter than honey, richer than
myrrh. . . . —Edith Sichel.

Like a Harper

Yea, surely the sea, like a harper,
Laid his hand on the shore as a lyre.—
Swinburne.

The Real France

In old times, when one posted from Calais to Paris, there was about half an hour's trot on the level, from the gate of Calais to the long chalk hill, which had to be climbed before arriving at the first post-house in the village of Marquise.

That chalk rise, virtually, is the front of France; that last bit of level north of it, virtually the last of Flanders; south of it, stretches now a district of chalk and fine building limestone. (If you keep your eyes open you may see a great quarry of it on the west of the railway, half-way between Calais and Boulogne, where once was a blessed little craggy dip opening into velvet lawns.) This high, but never mountainous, calcareous tract, sweeping round the chalk basin of Paris away to Caen on one side, and Nancy on the other, and south as far as Bourges, and the Limousin. The limestone tract, with its keen fresh air, everywhere arable surface, and everywhere quarriable banks above well-watered meadow, is the real country of the French. Here only are their arts clearly developed. Further south they are Gascons, or Limousins, or Auvergnats, or the like. Westward, grim-granitic Bretons; eastward, Alpine-bearish Burgundians; here only, on the chalk and finely-knit marble, between, say, Amiens and Chartres one way, and between Caen and Rheims on the other, have you the real France.—
Ruskin.

The Cimon della Pala

"Even the drive up to the Rolle is beautiful—quite the most beautiful I know in the Dolomites," Reginald Farrer writes in "The Dolomites." "At first you mount over grassy meadows, over which Salvia pratensis in June spreads one solid sheet of pure deep purple; and then through a sparse belt of wood, and then over rolling grassy Alps all set with the flowers of the upper meadows. The great Anemones are there, and the spires of St. Bruno's Lily, standing rare and pure in the hollows of the hayfields. Then you wind among deep woods, high upon the edge of a gorge, and past a fort, and up again, until you come to the hotel of Paneveggio."

"The spruce-forest of the Rolle Pass is the finest I have ever seen in the Alps, unless it be that on the Rosenlaur side of the Great Scheidegg. But there the huge old trees are twisted and gnarled; on the final ascent of the Rolle the vast trunks rise solemn and stately as the pillars in some infinite green cathedral. The road winds upward in smooth rapid curves, and the view widens behind you, and on your right unfolds the long and jagged igneous range that so boldly fronts the sovereignty of the Pala group. I remember too, how glorious were the patches of spring gentian in June by the roadway, almost more splendid than the wide patterns and single sparks of sky that one sees as one descends the Pordoi upon Canazei. At last, however, we are above the forest, traversing a very dull green Alp, which is the Mala Rolle. And on our left towers the tumbled masonry of Castellazzo, and on our right, Colbricon. And then, straight in front, breaks suddenly upon us the whole force of the Cimon della Pala, seen here as one awful minaret of rock—the culmination and end of the long sheer scarp of wall that is the view of it from St. Martino de Castrozza."

"But from here the Cimon della Pala is the mountain of mountains. There is nothing like it for the cruel and naked insolence of its splendor. It is to me more tremendous than the Viso or the Matterhorn; more lonely, more alive in the everlasting defiance of its attitude; for it is vital limestone, not dead and rotten granite. It is the super-Dolomite. Marmolata is a queen among mountains in general, Pelmo is a castle of enchantment, the Drei Zinnen the very perfection of dolomite form, the Langkofel its keenest exaggeration; but the Cimon is a thing to itself, the quintessential wonder of them all; it goes to heaven in a soaring rush of supremacy—swift, arrogant, merciless. There is no color or glory of this peak; but the road now winds down a little dip, and the motor makes its halt at the inn of the Rolle Pass. Immediately in front of the Cimon's whole, unbearable magnificence. So there one can sit for long hours in the glazed Laube, looking out at that vast needle soaring up across the little intervening valley, and studying all its moods, and the infinite variety of its coloring."

"I do not know when the Cimon is most wonderful: whether at dawn, or at midday with torn clouds hovering around it and behind, lifting it far above the little earthy ranges below; or yet again at sunset, when the great wall goes red as blood, and strange coils of cloud come twisting round it like ghostly dragons from below. So I have watched it flush at sundown from shade to shade of salmon, rose, apricot to an incandescent scarlet; soft cloud-banks came up from San Martino, gray and flocculent, in white bosses and undulations, to play peep-abo among the crags of the Sass Maer behind the Cimon, but on the awful peak itself were unable and unwilling to effect any lodgment. At one moment, from some hot, deep embrasure, half-way up, the melting snow sent curling an altar-smoke of brief and evanescent vapor; but that was all. So the fires culminated at last, and faded rapidly, leaving the clouds worsted, and the peaks all standing hard and silent, high against a vault of violet, that ultimately faded to a cold and somber blue."

A Multitude of Men

There is something greater in this age than its greatest men; it is the appearance of a new power in the world, the appearance of a multitude of men on the stage where as yet the few have acted their parts alone. This influence is to endure to the end of time. What more of the present is to survive? Perhaps much of which we now take no note. The glory of an age is often hidden from itself. Perhaps some word has been spoken in our day which we have not deigned to hear, but which is to grow clearer and louder through all ages. Perhaps some silent thinker among us is at work in his closet whose name is to fill the earth.—William E. Channing.

Rest in Action

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE keynote of a war picture, according to academic standards, is action, always action. So it is that the present day follower of passing events, viewing as a great panorama the world conflict, is prone to visualize war as a tense, gripping, momentous struggle, composed of individual and collective units of expended activity. The human mind, ever calculating from a materialistic standpoint, bases activity upon muscular energy, and considers what is termed "man-power" as a human machine of a more or less complex organization, needing frequent adjustments in order to operate correctly. This attitude of thought belittles man's power of endurance by limiting his strength to certain defined labors, which must seemingly be followed by periods of exhaustion or weariness; and as a cure for this enforced condition of inactivity the human mind prescribes its favorite recuperative remedy, rest. Now rest, as the term is generally employed, denotes sleep, apathy or idleness. Physiology thus would endorse rest with power to create, renew, refresh or rejuvenate and make rest as one of "gods many."

Christian Science teaches that the material body, misnamed man, is incapable of experiencing pain or pleasure, strength or fatigue, for matter is inanimate, mindless. As matter, the human body simply expresses human thought. That back of every material expression is a mental concept producing it. Thus the human mind is responsible for the actions of the body and the body is the servant of this mind: a statement strictly in accord with a Scriptural passage, "as he thinketh in his heart, so is he." Christian Science explains, however, that this so-called mind, which thinks fatigue, limitation, fear, accident, pain or sorrow, is the mortal or carnal mind which Paul said must be put off, and furthermore proves this mind to be no mind at all, for there is but one Mind, even God, Principle, the only cause, the sole creator of man and the universe, who made all that was made, pronounced it good, and who could not create anything unlike Principle. Thus God, being Spirit, as the Bible records, creates only spiritual things, ideas, and these perfect and enduring. So fatigue, weariness, pain, accident, being not of God's creating, because false and imperfect, exist simply as unreal beliefs of a supposititious mind. Being without Principle, they have no real or true existence and are destroyed as surely as light destroys darkness, when the true nature of God and man's relationship to Him is understood and demonstrated.

Christ Jesus best understood the world's spiritual needs. He constantly demonstrated his understanding of God and man by works of healing. He said, "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." Rest, then, was what burdened humanity most needed; but Jesus could not have meant by this term sleep, or a waste of time in unconsciousness. What he endeavored to impress upon his hearers was that those who should follow his knowledge—attain some measure of his knowledge of God—would receive as a reward a rest that is peace, the peace of God. Jesus thus places the term rest in the realm of Truth, making it a quality of good, a spiritual idea, and it is so considered in Christian Science. Therefore, as rest and action are both attributes of God, they become cooperative and inseparable with God. It is therefore possible to rest in action. Mrs. Eddy writes in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 519), "God rests in action," and, again, on page 218, she says: "You do not say a wheel is fatigued; and yet the body is as material as the wheel. If it were not for what the human mind says of the body, the body, like the inanimate wheel, would never be weary. The consciousness of Truth rests us more than hours of repose in unconsciousness."

Let us suppose, for example, that a soldier or a sailor is equipped with a demonstrable knowledge of Christian Science. How may he apply its truths? How may he secure this rest which Jesus deemed so essential? Through understanding he becomes conscious of the truth. He knows that the knowledge of divine Principle excludes error from consciousness, necessarily producing a state of mind resultant in harmony. He knows that he must eradicate evil from thought by relying on the fact of good, of the omnipresence of Mind. He has learned that Life is God, and that man is dependent solely upon God and not upon food or sleep; that Life is spiritual, harmonious, everlasting, not of, nor in, the human body; that nothing can possibly interfere with, or destroy spiritual life which man, as God's idea, reflects. Thus through correct understanding he banishes fear, apprehension and doubt. Through right reasoning concerning Truth he gains spiritual strength and power divinely bestowed. The truth about God and man, in proportion as it is understood, banishes false belief which would produce the effects of fatigue, accident, pain, disease, or death, secures greater endurance and vigor and accomplishes, without interference, the work that is his to do. He can endure privation and hardships impossible to those who depend upon matter as an aid. The student of Christian Science who demonstrates his unity with divine Principle, or God, comes under God's law of protection; becomes a soldier of,

Christ, fighting a good fight of faith, secure in the God-bestowed confidence that no agency of evil, bomb, bullet, bayonet, fire, or frightfulness, can by any means pierce his spiritual armor of good.

The mission of Christian Science is to teach all mankind to demonstrate a true understanding of divine Principle with "signs following." It promises immunity from all error to its followers by proving that God's law, obeyed and lived, brings to a man dominion over the physical senses. It teaches them to attain, here and now, a realization of that state of consciousness which the Master designated, as "life eternal," a life protected, guided, governed, controlled and supported by Mind alone. "Who dares to say that actual Mind can be overworked?" asks Mrs. Eddy in the textbook of Christian Science, and she continues: "When we reach our limits of mental endurance, we conclude that intellectual labor has been carried sufficiently far; but when we realize that immortal Mind is ever active, and that spiritual energies can neither wear out nor can so-called material law trespass upon God-given powers and resources, we are able to rest in Truth, refreshed by the assurances of immortality, opposed to mortality." (Science and Health, p. 387.)

A League of Safe Concord

Certainly if all who look upon themselves as men, not so much from the shape of their bodies, as because they are endowed with reason, would listen awhile unto Christ's wholesome and peaceable decrees, and not, puffed up with arrogance and conceit, rather believe their own opinions than his admonitions, the whole world long ago (turning the use of iron into milder works) should have lived in most quiet tranquility and have met together in a firm and indissoluble league of most safe concord. —
Arnobius.

Now

We're curus critters; Now ain't jes' the minute
That ever fits us easy while we're in it;
Long ez't wuz futur', 't would be perfect bliss,—
Soon ez it's past, thet time's wuth ten of this;
An' yit there ain't a man that need be told
Thet Now's the only bird lays eggs o' gold. —Lowell.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

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Meredith's Is the Style of a Poet

"Every line Meredith wrote," Desmond MacCarthy writes in his recently published volume, "Remnants," "whether you like the result or not, shows a love of his craft you must respect. How can one describe the general characteristics of this very personal style, in which many touches are there, not so much to help you to realize the object as to put power into the form, style in which 'reflection on a statement is its lightning in advance'? Firstly, it is the style of a poet. It is metaphorical, fearless and allusive. Nothing in Meredith is more remarkable than his gift of swift allusion. To that he owes his power of suggesting beauty and intensity of feeling in his characters. When we come to examine how we have been brought to realize so unforgettably his men and women, it seems to have been due, not as in the creations of other novelists, to our having known them intimately, so much as to this poetic gift of allusion.

"We remember Clara Middleton, because, besides being an extremely sensible, quick-witted young woman, she has reminded us of so many beautiful things in the course of the story, of summer beech-woods with brown

leaves underfoot, of mountain echoes and torrents with their ravishing gleams of emerald at the fall."

"It is this poetic power, not Meredith's power of analysis, which makes us feel afterwards we have lived in his characters. In tracing a train of complicated reflection, in following the thoughts which were those of that particular person and no other, he is not the equal, say, of Henry James. He may surprise in a flash sentiment at its source; but it is much truer to say of him than of them when he is no longer writing as a poet, that he dissects his characters. He does not, like Henry James, return with intricate delay, till by almost abstaining to touch the subtle thing he conveys it to you living and complete. To give one example: In 'Sandra Belloni' he says of the Pole family that they had a kind of dim faculty of imagination. One sees immediately how true that might be of them; but when he handles the three sisters ('the three fine shades and the nicer feelings,' as he calls them) it vanishes. He knows the quality is there; he tells us it is there; but in their talk—their thoughts he does not follow—it does not appear."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, SEPT. 19, 1918

EDITORIALS

"Stupid" and "Clumsy"

THE firm and unhesitating reply of the President of the United States to the Austrian peace terms has saved the world from a great danger. The very quickness and decisiveness of the President's note, the almost contemptuous refusal to consider the question or even argue it, is perhaps the best proof that Mr. Wilson grasped the full inwardness of the situation. Had he played for one moment with the offer, had he even condescended to explanations in his reply, he would have been guilty of the same supreme betrayal of allied interests as that into which The New York Times and The Daily News of London have so innocently fallen. That the note was not, as the reptile press in Berlin has endeavored to show, a ballon d'essai, into which the gas had been pumped in the Ballhaus-Platz, whilst the Wilhelmstrasse knew nothing of what was going on, is a fiction which has been ruthlessly exploded by the Vienna press. That the balloon was sent up by the statesmen of the Dual Monarchy it admits, but that it was sent up without the knowledge of Berlin it strenuously denies. And, indeed, it should not take a child's knowledge of politics to know that the Ballhaus-Platz never acts until the Wilhelmstrasse has given its consent.

The simple truth is that the ballon d'essai was the work of the united intelligence of Berlin and Vienna. It was meant to entangle the Allies in a peace controversy from which they would find it impossible to escape. But it was meant also to create discord in their ranks, and this is precisely what there was not enough statesmanship in the office of The New York Times or The Daily News to perceive. With the British troops closing round Cambrai, with the French armies forcing the great La Fère-Laon massif, with the American batteries beginning to play upon the forts of Metz, it had become obvious, even to the German General Staff, that the invincibility of the German Army was a tradition of the past, and that as the unity of the allied armies had been demonstrated in the appointment of Marshal Foch to the supreme command, the only hope of escape from disaster lay in the possibility that defeatism, pacifism, or pacifist-socialism, would be able to divide the ranks of the Allies at home.

As to how this division might be brought about the story of the negotiation of the treaty of Brest-Litovsk offers an almost perfect object lesson. In the history of the world, the story of the signing of the "scrap of paper" at Brest-Litovsk is destined to form a companion picture to the tearing up of the "scrap of paper" in Belgium. The Belgian "scrap of paper" was torn up and scattered to the winds, because it served the purpose of Germany to find a back door into France, in the hope of overwhelming the armies of the republic before they could recover from the treachery. The signing of the second "scrap of paper," at Brest-Litovsk, contained an equal treachery. In the same breath in which the Central Powers talked of their war of self-defense, they were sending their armies into Russia; with the words "no indemnities" upon their lips, they were demanding enormous sums of Russian gold as an indemnity; and whilst they were trading on the formula of "no annexations," they were arranging to carve the Russian frontier into kingdoms for German princes. It was, therefore, an act of supreme statesmanship which caused Mr. Wilson to give to the whole world the secret documents of the Russian crime, at the very moment when the defeatists and the pacifists were applauding the work of the German agents in Russia, trading under the name of revolutionary socialists. The full importance of these documents has apparently not yet been fully understood by those newspapers which have sacrificed the text of them to political chatter and sensational war news. When the history of the war comes to be really written, and the chatter and the sensation fade away in die ewigkeit, the supreme significance of these documents will be understood.

Meantime the President must be gratified by the solidarity of all parties in the United States, and by the confidence of the Allies of the country, in their support of him. There are moments, even in a great war, when men are almost bound to differ, and when it would constitute treachery to Principle not to give voice to their differences, and to stand fast by what they conceive to be the right. The President has been faced by some such differences in the past, and he is quite likely to be faced by more in the future. But Mr. Wilson is too great a man to wish to silence genuine differences of opinion, or even to think that he would be helped by simulated agreement. In the great questions of the moment, such as this last effort of German intrigue to disrupt the allied nations, he has practically the whole allied world behind him in the stand he has taken. As Senator Lodge so truly said in one of those luminous speeches which form his contributions to great discussions, "The President's reply to this stupid note will meet, I am sure, with universal approval. The prompt and curt refusal of the Austro-Hungarian offer was not only right, but wise, for it will, I believe, put an end to loose and feeble talk about these Austro-Hungarian offers, a kind of talk which is not only debilitating and confusing, but distinctly helpful to Germany."

Away on the other side of the Atlantic, the British Foreign Secretary was supporting Senator Lodge's "stupid" with the word "clumsy." "The German excels," he declared, in his contribution to the discussion, "when he deals in methods of direct, simple, and efficient brutality, but when he tries to dress himself in President Wilson's clothes, or to act the part he thinks President Wilson would like him to play, he is very clumsy, because he is a very insincere actor." The Foreign Secretary's incisive reading of the Austrian offer, and his sincere admiration for the Presi-

dent of the United States, stand revealed in those two sentences. German diplomacy, as he says, is "clumsy." It is also, as Senator Lodge says, "stupid." This being so it is curious that it should deceive the pacifists, to say nothing of newspaper editors. But it has its advantages in that it has enabled the President of the United States to dispose of its greatest effort up to the present time, in sixty-eight words.

Bolshevism and the Okhrana

ONE of the most remarkable features about the disclosures just made in Washington, by the Committee on Public Information, as to the dealings of the Bolsheviks with Germany, is the strange similarity between the Bolshevik methods and those of the old Russian secret police system, once dreaded throughout the whole Russian Empire, and far beyond its borders, as the Okhrana. To the average westerner, the position occupied by the Okhrana under the Tsars, and the methods it employed, are, or at any rate were in the days before the war, so utterly foreign that any account of them was wont to be received with frank incredulity. Beginning as a perfectly legitimate branch of the ordinary police service, the Okhrana gradually developed a curiously parasitic life of its own. By means of bogus charges, fomented outrages and riotings, corruption and blackmail of all kinds, it gradually so impregnated every department of state that the bureaucratic government of Russia was ultimately helpless in its hands, and the Okhrana became the paramount power in the country. It had agents everywhere, and its most powerful members were often to be found in the persons of ardent revolutionary leaders whose one ostensible aim was the overthrow of the system of which they themselves were the most active directors.

The member of the Okhrana, in the person of the anarchistic revolutionary, aroused his fellow revolutionaries to a white heat by pointing to the callous inaction and sardonic tyranny of the bureaucracy, and, at the same time, browbeat bureaucracy into silence, inaction, and tyranny by pointing to the rising revolution which he himself had fomented. Thus, to take only one of hundreds of instances, Azeff, the famous leader of the "fighting organization" of the Russian revolutionary party in Paris, some ten years ago, was, all the time, in the pay of the Okhrana. He assassinated Plehve, whose protection was supposed to be the special duty of the Okhrana, at the instance of the Okhrana, because Plehve was credited with a desire to curtail the Okhrana's power, and he was left free by the government at the bidding of the Okhrana, in spite of the fact that Mr. Stolypin was twice confronted with a full account of the whole matter in the Duma itself.

And so it went on. Did any minister, greatly daring, desire to give relief to the Jew, or the Finn, or the Pole? Immediately, there would come some pogrom against the Jews, "showing the temper of the people," or some uprising amongst the Finns or the Poles, proving conclusively how impossible it was to remove any of the restraints by which alone they were held in check from greater rebellion. From first to last all these "incidents" were organized and carried through by the Okhrana, and that with a sardonic attention to detail which is past belief.

Now this vast organization of parasites did not come to an end on March 17, 1917. Reactionary influence in Russia has always been German influence, and, in the early days of the revolution, the connection between the Deutschtum and the Okhrana was very clearly seen in many different ways. It was a fact not without significance, for instance, that one of the first Russian regiments which refused to go into battle, when the great disintegration of Russia's fighting forces began, last year, contained more than 120 former members of the secret police; whilst, just about a year ago, Mr. Tchernoff, writing in La Victoire of Paris, declared that German gold found more than one channel through which to reach the revolutionaries "by means of sham sympathizers."

With these facts and many others freshly recalled, there seems to be hardly a break in the story when one turns to the revelations which have just been made in Washington. Here is the same astounding duplicity, the same hoodwinking of the people, the same subsidizing of antagonist and protagonist, the same arranged assassinations. The list might be almost indefinitely extended. Thus, Document 33 of those issued by the Committee shows the German High Command and the Bolshevik leaders arranging for the assassination of Russian Nationalist leaders. Document 47 shows the Bolsheviks commissioned to suppress the spread of their own doctrines in Estland and Courland, because they interfered with German plans, whilst Documents 38, 43, and 53 show the Germans helping both sides in the civil war in Finland. What happened to the Okhrana? was a question often asked in the early days of the revolution. The statements just published by the Committee on Public Information may be found, in time, to answer the question.

The Brewers

THE great majority of American brewers have been, and are today, men of German birth or of immediate German ancestry, completely out of sympathy with American social ideals and political aspirations. They have long despised the sentiment that would rid the country of the un-American beer-drinking custom and the un-American beer saloon. They have fought temperance movements, corrective saloon-regulation movements, and local option movements inch by inch. They have meddled in and corrupted local and state politics; they have interfered in legislation; they have arrayed themselves and their followers in the liquor trade, and exerted all the influence they could purchase, or control through intimidation, against the known and pronounced wishes of the people among whom they have sought residence, hospitality and opportunity.

More than this, they have given support to a propaganda and a conspiracy intended eventually to overthrow the civilization which the great mass of Americans, at the

foundation of their nation, elected to preserve and perpetuate, and to substitute for it a civilization alien to that mass. They have encouraged the organization of societies, under various names and pretenses, misleading and deceptive, intended gradually to supplant with the German language the native and chosen tongue of this mass. Behind the beer halls, the beer gardens, the turn halls; behind the saengerbund, the liederkranz, the turnverein; behind the German political agent in the form of a symphony orchestra director or a college professor, or, as often proved to be the case, of a merchant and of a manufacturer, has always been the brewer, ready and all too willing to promote treachery and sedition in an unsuspecting and confiding nation.

It is no surprise, to people whose eyes have been at last opened wide to the perfidy of the brewers, that they stand accused, today, of conspiring to control public opinion in the United States through the columns of purchased or subsidized newspapers. The revelations made by A. Mitchell Palmer, United States Custodian of Alien Property, in an address before the Democratic State Committee of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg, a few days ago, only serve to confirm what many have known, and what thousands have suspected and believed, in these recent months. Mr. Palmer was speaking of the menace of the liquor interests, especially of the brewing interests, to his own party and to his own State, when he said:

Let me say to you, as an illustration of the lengths to which these interests will go, that the facts will soon appear which will conclusively show that twelve or fifteen German brewers of America, in association with the United States Brewers' Association, furnished the money, amounting to several hundred thousand dollars, to buy a great newspaper in one of the chief cities of the nation, and its publisher, without disclosing whose money had bought that organ of public opinion, in the very capital of the nation, in the shadow of the Capitol itself, has been fighting the battle of the liquor traffic.

Mr. A. Mitchell Palmer occupies one of the most responsible and confidential posts at the disposal of the Administration. He has had at his command, for a considerable period, all the facilities which the secret service of the nation affords for the uncovering of alien enemy projects, enterprises, and aims. He has seized, in behalf of the government, hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of alien property. He has managed a very delicate branch of war business with great tact and discretion. What he says deserves attention and acceptance. One of the things which he said at the Harrisburg gathering was that the organized liquor traffic of the country is a vicious interest, "because it has been pro-German in its sympathies and conduct." His summing up of the counts in his indictment is worthy of preservation in the memory of every American who treasures in his heart the name and institutions of democracy. Said he:

Why, you and I know perfectly well that it is around these great brewery organizations, owned by rich men, almost all of them of German birth and sympathy, at least before we entered the war, that have grown up the societies, all the organizations of this country intended to keep young German immigrants from becoming real American citizens. It is around the saengerfests and the saengerbunds, and organizations of that kind, generally financed by the rich brewers, that the young Germans that come to America are taught to remember first the Fatherland and second America. You remember the exposition of the German-American Alliance, brought out first by Mr. Holmes in Pittsburgh and afterward in Congress, when the Senate of the United States revoked its charter because of its disloyal character. It was a German liquor alliance, and everybody knows it. I know that these great interests have actually been willing to finance great newspapers for spreading German propaganda and sentiments in this country.

One of the reasons advanced for staying the operation of nation-wide prohibition in the United States is that the "great interests" referred to by Mr. Palmer, the great brewing interests, might not be hit too suddenly or too hard. Why should there be any compunctions anywhere as to striking these interests swiftly and severely, after the revelations that have been made concerning their support of pro-German propaganda and what has gone with it? Why should the Government at Washington give further consideration to such interests or to such people? Even now they are unrepentant for what they have done, as unrepentant as the nations from which they sprang. It is time to disarm and disable them, lest, like the countries which stand first in their esteem, in the desperation of defeat, they attempt to outdo themselves in barbarism.

Dufferin Terrace

THE unique outlook post of Dufferin Terrace, above the St. Lawrence at Quebec, strikes a note that is new, amid much that is venerable. Champlain's medieval château, or castle, used to occupy much of the site, and if one had sought "the view," which Quebecers call the most wonderful in the world, say in the fifties, he would have found the guide books of those days, and indeed long before, impressing upon him with monotonous iteration the need of climbing to the bastion in the citadel. One goes there still, of course, and there are some choice apropos lines by Canadian poets which have a stirring quality, especially when recalled upon the famous spot; but compared with the Terrace, 150 feet below, it is an eyrie, a remote solitude which might crown a Gibraltar, and which, while greatly extending the view, robs it of something of the "intimate." There is a world of difference in seeing an object, or objects, from the truck of a ship's mast and, say, from the quarterdeck. And that is exactly the difference between the bastion and the Terrace. One has the impression, as one promenades the Terrace, 200 feet above the river, of being upon the deck of a huge ocean liner, anchored permanently by Cape Diamond, where an unrivaled scene has been painted upon the broad canvas. History seems to come floating past on the current beneath, whilst Quebec appears to have next to no association with the present.

Standing on the "deck," one thinks instinctively of the ancient walls, the Plains of Abraham, and Wolfe's Cove; of Jacques Cartier sailing up the St. Lawrence and anchoring his ships before the great cliffs in sight of the Indians of Stadacona; of La Salle striking westward and southward, in vain, to find a way to China; of Champlain making his clearings here

for the future city, or showing a way to the Great Lakes; and then of the mighty struggle for empire in that supreme moment when Wolfe, taking solace from his poet, did "the impossible."

With each spring, the work of clearing the deck of the Terrace begins. The staging of the toboggan slide which has provided sport during the winter is removed, and the snow is swept away, until the last of it lingers only in sunless nooks. Stragglers begin to appear, some to catch the scanty warmth of the sun, others to watch the huge ice floes moving swiftly from the Lakes to the ocean. Then the inevitable tourist from over the border puts in an appearance, a sure herald of the coming season, and the waiters at the chateau put out the tables of the al fresco café. The crocuses and snowdrops make a tardy appearance in the Castle Gardens, and one day the loungers on the Terrace pass the word along that at last the river is clear of the floes, and that the first ocean liner from Europe has swung into her place at the quay. Then the kiosks of the Terrace are thrown open, and, before one has time to realize it, the military band has begun the first concert of the season in the bandstand, and the first church parade of the year has taken place. Then, and not till then, the tourists begin to come in droves, the quaint two-wheeled cabs to deposit their "fares" at the edge of the Terrace, and local society to make of the famous "outlook" its rallying point for the all too brief, but exhilarating, Quebec summer.

Notes and Comments

COUNT VON HERTLING, the Imperial German Chancellor, announces with a gravity intended to be impressive, that "peace is nearer than supposed." By whom supposed he does not say. It certainly is nearer than when the Kaiser supposed the Crown Prince would be successful in his latest drive for Paris. But there is nothing to show that it is nearer than Foch, Haig, or Pershing supposed.

THE Military Affairs Committee of the United States Senate is apparently bent upon adhering closely and stoutly to its purpose of favoring a department of aircraft, so that that very important branch of war service shall be under one-man control, and that one man chosen for his ability to perform the duties required. The War Department, however, is still insistent that aircraft administration shall be continued by one of its bureaux, and there are, consequently, prospects of continued opposition, in official quarters, to the policy that will mean construction and equipment of the nation's too-long-promised air fleet. In a case of this kind, what is most urgently called for is a positive demand from the people that there be no more nonsense.

HISTORY repeats itself, is a saying almost too trite to be quoted. However, the way in which England repeats history in the matter of dealing with the threat of overseas foes has nothing at all trite about it. There is the instance of the Spanish Armada, and there is another story which is to be found in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle for the year 897 A. D. In that year Alfred the Great had to contend with the Danish plunderers of East Anglia and Northumbria, and the way he set about it was to think how best to outdo the enemy on his own ground. He ordered the "building of long ships which were full high twice as long as the others. They were not shaped either after the Frisian or the Danish model, but so as he himself thought that they might be most serviceable."

SIX of the pirates appearing off the Isle of Wight and laying waste the coast up to Devonshire, the King's men and the King's ships went out and fought them so that only one of the Danish ships got away to the East Anglian coast. It is the same story, with variations, which Mr. Lloyd George had to tell the House of Commons, the other day, when he spoke of the German submarine menace to the country's very existence and the way British seamen have dealt with it.

PRESIDENT IRIGOYEN, of Argentina, has been making some changes in his Cabinet. He has named, for example, Honorio Pueyrredon, who during the last year has been the acting head of that department, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and this may be regarded as significant of his intention to stand firm in his attitude of conditional friendliness to the United States and the Allies. The Argentine Ambassador to Washington, Dr. Naon, has found it possible to continue in office under this Minister, and it was undoubtedly with his consent that Argentine youths have been sent to the universities in the United States, and that the battleship Rivadavia, which brought Dr. Naon back to the United States, also brought to New York a mission intended to promote a closer relationship between Argentina and the United States. Nobody, however, has yet been quite able to fathom the Irigoyen war policy.

FORMER PRESIDENT WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT has been invited to deliver the principal address at the Council of the League of Free Nations Association, in London, on October 10. At this gathering it is expected that initial steps toward the establishment of a League of Nations will be taken. Long before the outbreak of the war, in fact during his entire term as President, Mr. Taft earnestly advocated the creation of a world tribunal for the hearing of international disputes, with a view to their settlement by arbitration. Aside from whatever serious part Mr. Taft may have in the conference, no risk is taken in predicting that, if the former Chief Magistrate of the United States shall accept this invitation, the British public will be treated to one of the most pleasing of surprises that have yet come to them in the way of American eloquence. Londoners were admittedly and wholeheartedly fond of Joseph Choate, and the voice, manner, gestures, wit, oratorical outbursts, good stories, and chuckle punctuations of William Howard Taft, who possesses many of the characteristic charms of the favorite Ambassador, also will win their affections.